The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895. NO. 18

DOINGS OF COURT

VERDICTS RENDERED AND SENTENCES IMPOSED.

Commonwealth Cases Quickly Disposed of.—The Civil List now Being Tried.—Some Interesting Cases Up.

Com. vs. Curtis McDonald; verdict not guilty and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wm. H. Williams; defendant to pay costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the western penitentiary for a period of one year and three months.

Com. vs. John Lucas; defendant sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of three months.

Com. vs. Preston Watson, charge attempting to wreck a train; prosecutor Robert L. McCullough. The defendant was prosecuted for throwing a board across the railroad track of the Beech Creek R. R. near Gillentown, the defendant being under fourteen years of age could not be convicted and was released and sent to his home.

Elias Walk vs. Vinton Beckwith. The case was brought to recover for personal property of the plaintiff's sold by the defendant as constable on an execution issued by S. R. Pringle from the docket of Thomas Weston, Justice of the Peace at Port Matilda. Plaintiff suffered s voluntary non suit.

Sallie Stover vs. Overseer of Poor of Spring township; this case was brought to recover for keeping Mertie Ammerman and child; verdict in favor of the defendants.

Other Com. cases not already mentioned.

Com. vs. Abram S. Sharer; charge f. and b., prosecutrix Miss Moore; settled,

Com. vs. George Dietz, Annie Dietz. Carrie Mann, R. J. Mann and James F. Fye; charge forcible entry and detainer; prosecutor John A. Mann; recognizance renewed.

Com. vs. F. C. Tanyer; charge larceny; prosecutor John D. Wagner; true bill.

Com. vs. George Spangler and Joshua Rupert; charge larceny; prosecutor G. W. Curtin; bill ignored.

Com. vs. Geo. Cunningham; charge assault and battery; prosecutor James E. Barry; settled.

Com. vs. Claude Martz, Homer Martz, Walter Martz, Fred Moyer, Lowel Moyer add Lem Stevens; charge larceny; prosecutor John Ayers; not a true bill and as to Homer Martz a true bill.

Com. vs. James Wagner; charge assault and battery; prosecutrix Nancy Wagner; bill ignored and the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Roland Finkle; charge f. and b. prosecutrix Sarah Auman, true bill.

Com. vs. Fd Gardner and Charles Gardner; charge violating liquor laws; prosecutor Wm. Lyons, Sr.; bill ignored.

Com. vs. Arthur Evey; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Mary Walizer; defendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. James Cornelly; charge resisting officer; prosecutor Wm. Gares; defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Martin Garman and Geo. Cunningham; charge cruelty to animals; prosecutor Frank Bosch; settled.

Com. vs. John Brickley. charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Sarah Singer; settled.

Com. vs. Wm. Barr; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Marsa Sellers: settled.

Com. vs. Walter Philips; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Katie Leeder; true bill.

Civil cases not already mentioned were disposed of as follows:

Jas. Sample vs. Wm. C. Heinle, endorser of John I. Rankin; continued.

Geo. W. Hoover, W. V. Hughes and Edward Humes, trading as Hoover, Hughes & Co., vs. Paul S. McCulley and J. N. Schoonover; continued.

T. F. Kennedy vs. James Lytle; continued on account of the illness of plaintiffs principal witness.

Krumrine Bros. vs. Mrs. Mary Parsons; continued on account of counsel being at Supreme Court.

J. A. Woodcock & Son, vs. John G. Platt, J. F. Barber, C. W. Barber and Wm. Lauderbauch, trading as the Philipsburg Produce Co.; continued on account of counsel being at Supreme Court.

W. H. Phillips vs. Annie M. Stambach and Chas. A. Stambach, executors of &c. of E. Stambach, deceased; settled.

On Thursday morning Harry Thomas was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution for assault and battery upon hie wife Ella Thomas.

The grand jury was discharged on Wednesday evening.

Court adjourned on Thursday afternoon until Monday morning.

SECOND WEEK OF COURT.

Court called on Monday morning at nine o'clock with Judges Love, Faulkner and Rich on the bench and after hearing a number of petitions and calling the list of jurors adjourned until half past one. The first case taken up was Samuel Wohlfort vs. Elizabeth Wohlfort. This case grows out of an execution issued against Geo. Wohlfort by his brother Samuel to collect a debt in obedience of which said writ of execution the sheriff levied upon the stock, farm implements and lot of lumber, etc., on the Wohlfort farm in Miles township. After this levy had been made by the sheriff Mrs. Elizabeth Wohlford the wife of Geo. Wohlfort served notice on the sheriff that the property levied upon was not the property of George Wohlfort but that the property belonged to her and that she had bought the same at sheriff's sale in 1892, after which the court framed an issue to determine the title to the property. The plaintiff attacking the genuiness of the judgment upon which the property was sold in 1892 alleging that it was fraudulent and could not stand as a bar to the creditors of George Wohlfort. The jury retired Tuesday noon and brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant in the afternoon.

McCalmont & Co. vs Eve Sharer, feigned issue. This case grows out of a judgment note given to John T. Fowler by Christian Sharer, the husband of Eve Sharer in 1884, which note Mr. Fowler assigned to McCalmont & Co.; the plaintiffs in this suit, McCalmont & Co. caused an execution to issue whereupon the sheriff levied upon the farm stock, farm implements lumber, and railroad ties at the residence of Christian Sharer, whereupon Eve Sharer the defendant in this suit served notice on the sheriff that the property levied upon was not the property of Christian Sharer but that the same belonged to her, whereupon the court framed an issue to determine the title to this property.

"HERE LIES AN HONEST MAN."

The President of the DuBois Bank Will not Stain his Father Name.

James E. Long, president of the defunct bank of DuBois, returned home Saturday from a trip abroad. The first news he received of the bank's failure is when he was in Paris. Mr. Long said Saturday: "The assets of the bank; I am told, will come within $40,000 of paying everything. But whatever they lack will be paid, if I have to pay every cent of it myself. If the sum needed is all I have and my wife has to sell her personal effects and jewelry, no man will suffer. On the marble shaft above my father is the legend: 'Here lies an honest man.' I am old and broken in health, but I will begin anew, without a cent, if necessary to square off the accounts, and without staining that name."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

William H. Knarr, of Pine Grove Mills, and Minnie B. Tyson, of Ferguson township.

Jasper N. Gill, of Pleasant Gap, and Ida A. Miller, of Bellefonte.

Wm. H. Myers, of Boalsburg, and Elizabeth Weaver, of Oak Hall.

Mark Pedrick, of Wilmington, Del., and Mary E. Beates, of Benner township.

H. N. Hoy, of Benner township, and Sallie Garbrick, of College township.

Harry H. Wagner, of Chester Hill, Clearfield county, and Beulah Stine, of South Philipsburg.

John F. Garner, of State College, and Margaret Wise, of Fillmore.

Frank Warfield and Emily Elliot Harris, of Bellefonte.

M. W. Shank and Julia E. Crispin, of Snow Shoe.

Sad Tale of Deaths.

An appalling affliction has come to Moses Sherer, of Allentown. His family three months ago consisted of a wife and four children. On February 16 two children died of diphtheria, and shortly after another succumbed to the same disease. A few weeks ago Mrs. Sherer passed away, and on the night of Friday last the last child died, leaving Mr. Sherer alone.

Outside Items of Interest.

During the last few years Mrs. Biddle, of Clearfield, has followed to the grave her father, mother, brother and husband. Within the last few weeks she has buried three children, and now her only remaining child is seriously ill.

Christian Bordner, a native of Pennsylvania, died at Lewiston, Ill., a few days ago, aged 105½ years.

Special Term of School.

Summer session of Centre Hall High School will open Monday, May 27.

Scholars of intermediate and grammar grades received. An opportunity will be given to pursue advanced and special courses.

E. J. WOLF, A. M.,
2ma3t Principal.

BLAIR'S SCANDAL.

The County Auditors Make Serious Charges Against the Commissioners.

The report of the Blair County Auditors concerning an investigation, lasting almost four months, into the alleged irregularities in the County Commissioner's office was filed in court on Friday evening.

The report abounds in startling disclosures, chief among which is the surcharging of Commissioners John Hurd and James Funk with a sum greater in amount the aggregate of their year's salaries. The three Commissioners are surcharged with $674, the cost of erecting a bridge on the lands of a private citizen at Good's Mill. Another item in the bill of surcharges consists for furnishing postal cards to the Altoona City Tax Collector for dunning delinquent tax payers.

The principal sums which the Commissioners are required to refund to the county are for overpayments made to certain favored contractors on account of bridge contracts. Commissioner Hurd is scored for letting public contracts to relatives and making use of fictitious names on the Treasury drafts in order to conceal the fact.

The Commissioners have sixty days in which to appeal from this report to court.

Peaches vs. Wheat.

If the experiments now being made in Penns valley to raise peaches turn out successfully, there will be a boom in that direction among many of our farmers to raise peaches and let wheat go by the board as a staple product. An average crop of peaches will bring ten dollars in cash to one in wheat, leaving the peach farmer a margin good enough to stand an occasional failure of the peach crop.

An acre of wheat, at best, will not average over $10. An acre of peach trees, 250 trees to the acre, at an average of one bushel per tree, would be 250 bushels. These at an average price of 40 cents in the orchard, would be worth $100. So its a question of $100 in peaches as against $10 in wheat.

But say you average only half this sum in peaches from frost damage to crop, and you still have $50 in peaches to $10 in wheat—a better result than ever realized in the best days of wheat.

We know of at least three parties in this valley who have planted peach orchards and one of these has 3000 trees out, now in their fourth year, and this summer expected to be in their first regular bearing condition.

Young trees have been bought at $6 per 100. Hope the experiment will prove a success.

Our neighbors over in Juniata county have found raising peaches a paying success and thousands of bushels are shipped every season, some of them finding their way into this county and are sold here as high as $1.50 per bushel. Snyder county farmers have likewise begun to raise peaches with good success.

If Penns valley can be made to produce a fair crop of peaches, it would not be long until a new industry would follow, namly, canning establishments to give employ to persons of both sexes in canning peaches and all kinds of fruits, berries, corn and vegetables—and there is always a ready market for all these. Let the farmer readers of the REPORTER give this subject some thought.

Of Great Benefit.

We can be of great benefit to the good people of Centre Hall and vicinity if they would come to us for all their wear in the way of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Head Wear, Furnishing Goods, and Ladies' Shirt Waists and Chemisettes.

Goods are only sold on their merits—what is linen or what is cotton—is told you at the time of the purchase. "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

THE Altoona *Tribune*, Republican, says: The Philadelphia *Press* does not seem to know that all the daily newspapers of Blair county are opposed to the bill pensioning judges, and that all the weeklies which have expressed an opinion are on the same side, save the one it quotes. It may surprise the *Press* to know that an overwhelming majority of the voters of this county, and of most others, are opposed to this bill, and that its enactment into a law by the present legislature would probably result in a Republican defeat. That is the situation and it is well enough to face it.

For whooping cough Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is excellent. By using it freely the disease is deprived of all dangerous consequences. There is no danger in giving the remedy to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—Subscribefor the REPORTER, $1.50

CAPITOL NEWS

THE NICARAGUA AND ENGLAND IMBROGLIO.

The United State's Stand During the Trouble.—No Cause for Interference as Yet.—The Republicans Will Straddle.

President Cleveland declines to get excited because England is engaged in giving Nicaragua a metaphorical spanking, and there is a great howl from his enemies, who accuse him of abandoning the Monroe doctrine. If the Monroe doctrine means that the United States shall fight or threaten to fight, every European country which those cockey little South and Central American Republics by their hot-headed acts get into trouble with, it ought to be abandoned. As a matter of fact no administration has ever put any such construction upon the Monroe doctrine. While England's demand upon Nicaragua may be extortionate there is no doubt that it was provoked by Nicaragua, which had somehow got the idea that the United States would interfere in its behalf before the worst came to the worst. England is doing precisely what the United States would do under similar circumstances—compelling reparation for insult and injury to her subjects—although this country would probably have gone about it differently. The administration deserves commendation for its policy of non-interference in this matter, and can be depended upon to act promptly and patriotically when any American interest is assailed, but it has no idea of being driven into an uncalled for row with England by the irresponsible jingo element.

It is every day becoming clearer that the Republicans are going to try to straddle the financial question in their next national platform. A proposition, which is said to have received the endorsement of a number of their most prominent men, including two candidates for the Presidential nomination, is that a plank be inserted in the platform for the coinage of $400,000,000 in silver, at a ratio of 18 to 1, the idea being that this will prevent the bolting of the silver Republicans in the west.

It is nothing new to say that Secretary Morton is opposed to the indiscriminate distribution of all kinds of seeds by the Department of Agriculture. He has been opposed to it from the day he learned of the absolute waste which accompanied the distribution of seeds, to say nothing about those Congressmen who sold in bulk their quota of seeds, and if he could have had his way Congress would not have appropriated one dollar for the purchase of seeds for indiscriminate free distribution during the coming fiscal year. But he did not have his way, and an appropriation—somewhat smaller than usual—was made for that purpose. It is not certain, however, that Secretary Morton will spend that appropriation. The appropriation act says the money is appropriated for the purchase, propagation and distribution of seeds "as required by law." The quoted clause is what Secretary Morton believes is a bar to spending the money, as the law expressly and distinctly limits the purchase and distribution of seeds to "such as are rare and uncommon in this country," and it is customary to buy only a few of these to use at the department experimental stations.

The Supreme Court cannot finally dispose of the income tax cases, upon which arguments for a rehearing will be heard next Monday, too soon to suit Treasury department officials. The vote of Justice Jackson, who will sit to hear the argument for a rehearing will settle the whole business, as it is understood the other eight members of the court are equally divided; but should he vote for a rehearing it will be left open until that rehearing has taken place and a decision shall have been handed down, and that may not be until after the first of July, which is the last day upon which the income tax can be paid without a penalty. The votes by which bonds and rents were exempted were such that the result cannot be changed, no matter how Justice Jackson may vote upon them.

Wonder what those hair-trigger individuals who were so much afraid, some time ago, that Secretary Herbert would not have the Navy properly represented at the celebration attending the opening of the sea canal at Kiel, on June 19, think of themselves now? In addition to the San Francisco and the Marblehead, first designated, Secretary Herbert has ordered that the New York and the Columbia shall also go to Kiel. And there is a possibility that the Secretary may go himself on the Dolphin.

Secretary Morton's beef investigations must be disquieting the beef trust when one of its members makes the ridiculous charge that those investigations are keeping up the price of beef. Secretary Morton smiles at the charge, which he correctly characterizes as nonsense, and asks pertinently: "Why should asking plain questions, in order to get at the truth, agitate anybody, or affect the beef market?" That why will doubtless be echoed by the beef consumers who have been compelled to pay tribute to the greediness of the men who compose the beef trust.

The Changes of a Few Weeks.

On Monday, March 4, James W. Scott consolidated three of the most important Democratic newspapers of the west, the *Times*, the *Herald*, and the *Evening Post*, with an aggregate capital of $1,000,000. On Sunday, April 15, Mr. Scott, who had been in excellent health up to that time, suddenly died. On Wednesday, April 17, Mr. Scott was buried. On Saturday, April 20, the controlling interest of Mr. Scott was bought by H. H. Kohlsaat and he took active management of the concern.

On Sunday morning Mr. Scott declared he had reached the ambition of his life in gaining the head of that great newspaper concern. Before Saturday night he was dead, buried and the fruits of his achievement had passed to the possession of another.

New Postal Regulations.

The postmaster general has issued an order to the effect that hand stamped alterations or additions to price lists, invoices, catalogues, or other forms of the same nature, as well as like changes in circulars or other printed matter, converting the same into orders for goods or making any announcement of the character of a personal communication, are held to be equivalent to writing or typewriting and will therefor subject the matter upon which they may be impressed when mailed, to the letter rate postage. Mere business cards, however, or other hand-stamped editions clearly of an advertising character may be impressed upon third class matter without subjecting it to the higher rate of postage.

Share Swindling.

Farmers are warned against wheat swindlers who are said to be working in the eastern part of the state, and are liable to drop among you at any time. They are canvassing with a fine grade of wheat, which they allege will yield an average of fifty bushels to the acre. The grains are larger and there are more of them on the stalk. You will be required to sign a contract to let the agent have half your crop, and if he doesn't get your farm you will be in great luck.

This is a cousin of the Bohemian oats swindle, and farmers should keep their eyes open, and when the fellow comes around with big wheat set the big dog on him.

Late News Condensed.

The school book trust bill was defeated in the house. Good. Mr. Mattox charged that some of the granges were imposed upon to petition for the bill, other granges petitioned against it.

The bill to create a new county to be called "Quay," was killed in the house

Nicaragua has agreed to pay England $77,000 smart money within fifteen days and John Bull has now agreed not to spank little Nic.

England last Friday had a second Johnstown calamity, by the breaking of a dam which caused the drowning of 160 persons and much destruction of property.

In some quarters Cleveland is being urged for a third term on an anti-silver coinage issue.

Wheat has gone up to 67 in Chicago.

New Advertisements.

Read the new ad's in this issue, viz: Audit notice by Ira C. Mitchell, Esq. Executors' notice of Joseph M'Clellan estate. Caution notice by Lydia Foust. Audit notice by H. C. Quigley. C. P. Long's bargains. Katz & Co's store. Lyon & Co's store. W T. Meyers' store. D. C. Keller, Haag hotel card. Prof. E. J. Wolf, special term of school.

We Have a Big Country.

The whole population of the United States, it is calculated, could be concentrated in Texas without bringing up the density of her population to that of Massachusetts. In fact, if an area equal to that of Indiana were cut off from Texas, the state would still hold the entire population of the United States without crowding us as the people of Massachusetts are crowded.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

NOTICE GIVEN.

Primary Election and County Convention to be Held June 8th.

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic voters of Centre county, to meet at the regular places for holding the general election, in their respective election districts, on Saturday the 8th day of June, 1895, and elect delegates to the County Convention; said election to begin at 3 o'clock p. m. and close at 7 o'clock p. m. of said day. The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 11th, at 12 o'clock noon, and nominate one candidate for Prothonotary, and a candidate for District Attorney. It will also be necessary to elect a chairman of the county committee to serve from January first 1896, for the term of one year, at the time of holding said convention.

The number of delegates that each election district is entitled to under the rules of the party, based upon the vote for Governor in 1894, and as apportioned by the county committee, is as follows:

Bellefonte, n w,	2	Haines, W P,	3
" s w,	3	Halfmoon,	1
" w w	1	Harris,	2
Centre Hall,	1	Howard,	1
Howard,	1	Huston,	1
Milesburg,	1	Liberty,	1
Millheim,	2	Marion,	1
Philipsb'g, 1st w	1	Miles, e p,	1
" 2nd w.	2	" m p,	2
" 3rd w,	1	" w p,	1
South Philipsb'g	1	Patton,	1
Unionville,	1	Penn,	4
Benner, n p,	1	Potter, n p,	2
" s p,	1	" s p,	3
Boggs, n p,	1	Rush, n p,	2
" e p,	1	" s p,	1
" w p,	2	Snow Shoe, e p,	2
Burnside,	1	" "	1
College, e p,	1	Spring, n p,	1
" w p,	1	" s p,	2
Curtin,	1	" w p,	1
Ferguson, e p,	3	Taylor,	1
" w p,	1	Union,	1
Gregg, n p,	1	Walker,	4
" e p,	2	Worth,	1
" w p,	2		
Haines, w p,	2		

H. S. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

N. B. SPANGLER,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Local Oddities.

The treas are leaving—but none have left.

There will be no cyclones this summer—there is too much wind packed away in the sleeves of the ladies.

It is odd that some people will not learn that it is a poor game that two can't play at.

How odd it is that a fisherman always has the biggest fish—the regular whoppers—drop in for him.

It is odd that some folks will be inveterate spongers but always dodge a return of the favor under flimsy excuses.

It is odd that some folks can't bear to see a neighbor prosper, and will do everything possible to prevent it—such small souls never get to Heaven.

Town Topics.

George Rowe has put up a new smith shop on the lot opposite the school-house.

When the question is asked, "Who lives in that pretty house on Church street," the answer invariably is, "Oh, that's where Sando lives."

Johnny Neff is keeping bachelor's hall, his family having remained in Jefferson county.

Housecleaning, whipping and shaking carpets, and gardening are under full headway.

Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate. Last winter he went up into Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me again very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; sore to touch or almost to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my agreeable surprise, it did both. I have used three fifty-cent bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swellings extant. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Body Cut in Two.

Wm. Megahan, of Petersburg, Pa., a brakeman on the middle division, P. rr., early on Saturday morning was found lying along the railroad track near Tipton with his body cut in two at the hips and his face and head horribly mangled and crushed.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, are making a big drive in shoes. They carry a full line in this department, and at prices that are way below their competitors, It is useless to pay a big price for shoes when you can get the same article several dollars cheaper at Lyons. Don't pay any dealer an extravagant price, until you inspect their stock.

THE NEWS.

The remains of William Barcavidge, one of the four workmen who were closed in the Luke Fidler mines, near Shamokin, Pa., in October last, were recovered. Barcavidge's remains were in good condition, and showed that his death was due to suffocation.——Cunningham & Co.'s glass factory in Pittsburg, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss on building, machinery and stock will aggregate about $60,000. The plant was well insured.——The suit of the Wells-Fargo Express Company against the Adams Express Company, for $35,000, the value of a package of currency stolen from the Adams Company between Cincinnati and Nashville in 1892., has been compromised, the Wells-Fargo people excepting $27,000 in full and final settlement.——Five cheap two-story stores in the Fincel Building, on Bridge St., South Frankfort, Ky., were destroyed by fire. George Yager, a cripple, and his two children, aged five and eight years, respectively it is thought, were burned to death.——Jas. Smith, a tramp, who has been working on a ranch one mile from Delmar, a small town near San Diego, Cal., was shot and instantly killed by Constable John Bludworth while resisting arrest.

Survey for a railroad through the Northern Neck, of Virginia was begun.——A. F. Gault, the Canadian cotton king, has donated $100,000 to build a Church of Eng and college at Montreal, including dormitories and recreation grounds.——"Bill" Cook, the outlaw, arrived in Albany with twelwe other famous convicts sent from the West. They were transferred to the Altany Penitentiary.——A hailstorm in Texas did great damage.——William C. Irvine, manager of the Ogalalla, the largest cattle company in Wyoming, has been arrested at Buffalo, Wy., charged with shooting at O. H. Flagg, once called "King of the Rustlers," on April 9, 1892. Irvine gave $3,000 bail.——John Johnson, a coxswain on the cruiser Olympia was killed while the crew was engaged in target practice off Coronado, the breech-plug of a five-inch gun flying out and striking him.——Sailors on the cruiser Olympia, at San Diego, complain of bad food and cruelty.——A forger has used the names of James G. Fair and J. C. Flood, of California, for large amounts.

Bill Cook, the outlaw, has been taken to Albany, N. Y.——Five tons of nitro-glycerine at the factory of the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company, two miles west of Lima, O., exploded. The shock was felt for twenty miles. Over a thousand panes of glass, including a number of large windows in business blocks, were shivered. Two employes had barely left the building when it went up.——Fire in Lebanon, Pa., caused a loss of $10,000; insurance partial.——H. M. Burch, the oldest dry goods merchant in Central New York, died at Little Falls, N. Y., aged eighty-three years. He was in business there fifty-three years, his firm being Burch & Aldridge.——Two attempts were made near Benton, Mich., to wreck a fast Big Four train. Nobody was hurt.——At Cincinnati the Pettigone Regalia Works were sold to Hoffman and Fleishman for $55,000 at public sale under an order of the court. Hoffman and Fleishman were directors in the old Pettibone Company that recently assigned.——Jake Brewer shot and killed his cousin, Wm. Whitelauf, at Paducah, Ky.——At Philadelphia J. W. Robinson, John Bush and Samuel Wilkinson, the New York green goods men who were arrested for trying to swindle a man whom they supposed was a nephew of a Bryn Mawr farmer named Hoeffer, but who turned out to be a Philadelphia detective, were held in $2,500 bail each for court.

The Naval Small Arms Board adjourned at Newport, R. I., to May 14, having tested all arms submitted. The Lee, Russell and Livermore arms have been tested during the terms just finished, and have stood trial well.——Ex-Mayor J. H. Davidson, tried in Lexington, Ky., for carrying concealed weapons, the result of pulling a pistol during his encounter with Charles C. Moore, editor of the Blue Grass Blade, was fined $50 and sentenced to ten days in jail.——The report of the local inspectors to Chief Inspector Chancellor upon the wreck of the steamer Longfellow at Cincinnati exonerates the officials of the vessel, and says the disaster was caused by the smoke shutting off from the view of the pilot the bridge pier.——The four-story brick block occupied by J. W. Bishop & Co., contractors and builders in Worcester, Mass., with headquarters at Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $50,000.

Prof. James Harvey Robinson, of the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted a call to Columbia College, in New York city, as professor of European history.——An unsatisfactory conference between the Reading Railroad receivers and railroad officials, looking toward an adjustment of the anthracite coal troubles, was held in Philadelphia.——A number of small houses in Duquesne borough, opposite McKeesport, Pa., were destroyed by fire. Total loss about $53,000.——George H. Rieker, aged twenty-five years, editor of the Bristol Herald, committed suicide.——Bills were filed in the United States court at Charleston, S. C., praying for an injunction to prevent the election in September to revise the State constitution. Mrs. Trudie Barnes, of Ritchie county, W. Va., sued J. C. McGregor for $20,000 for alleged breach of promise.——A new proceeding on the Joseph B. Hoyt estate was begun in Stamford, Ct., by Timothy H. Porter, who obtained an order in the Probate Court compelling himself, Schuyler Merrick and Thomas G. Rich to make an accounting in three weeks. The estate is valued at $6,000,000.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Swamp Fire Results in the Wreck of a B. & O Freight Train.

A swamp fire ignited a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad trestle over a deep gully west of Lodi, Ohio, causing a damaging freight wreck. The blazing woodwork was noticed by Engineer Boetter and Firman Kanaga as their train approached from the west and both jumped, escaping injury.

The engine and twelve cars plunged through the half burned trestle. The cars caught fire and with valuable merchandise they contained were burned. No one was hurt.

JUSTICE FULLER.

His Opinion on the Income Tax Made Public.

CONSTITUTIONAL POINTS.

The Supreme Court's Action Given to the Public at Last—Precedents For the Action That Was Taken.

The text of the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller in the income tax cases, which was delivered on the 8th inst., has just been made public. The opinion is preceded by an elaborate review of the history of the cases. The opinion proper is introduced with the statement that "the constitution provides that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to numbers, and that no direct tax shall be laid except according to the enumeration provided for, and also that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

These men, says the opinion, who framed the Constitution, had just emerged from the struggle for independence whose rallying cry had been that "taxation and representation go together." The mother country had taught the colonists that self-taxation constituted the main security against oppression.

The States were careful to see to it that taxation and representation should go together, so that the sovereignty reserved should not be impaired, and that when Congress voted a tax upon prosperity it should be with the consciousness and under the responsibility that in so doing the tax so voted would proportionately fall upon the immediate constituents of those who imposed it.

More than this, by the Constitution the States not only gave to the nation the concurrent power to tax persons and property directly, but they surrendered their own power to levy taxes on imports and regulate commerce. So when the wealthier States as between themselves and those who were to come gave up for the common good the great sources of revenue derived through commerce they did so in reliance on the protection afforded be restrictions on the grant of power.

Thus, in the matter of taxation, the constitution recognizes the two great classes of direct and indirect taxes, and lays down two rules by which their imposition must be governed; namely: The rule of apportionment as to direct taxes and the rule of uniformity as to duties, imposts and excises. "There have been from time to time intimations," said the Chief Justice, "that there might be some tax which was not a direct tax nor included under the words 'duties, imposts and excises,' but such a tax for more than 100 years of national existence has remained undiscovered, notwithstanding the stress of particular circumstances has invited through investigation into sources of revenue."

He says in conclusion: "We are of opinion that the law in question, so far as it levies a tax on the rents or income of real estate, is invalid. The Constitution contemplates the independent exercise by the nation and the State, severally, of their constitutional powers. As the States cannot tax the powers, the operations or the property of the United States nor the means which they employ to carry their powers into execution; so it has been held that the United States have no power under the constitution to tax either the instrumentalities or the property of a State. A municipal corporation is the representative of the State and one of the instrumentalities of the State government. It was long ago determined that the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not subjects of federal taxation."

CABLE SPARKS.

Herr Behrens, the well-known German banker, is dead at Hamburg.

It is reported in Paris that the French police are investigating a plot to assassinate President Faure during his visit to Havre.

There were two earthquake shock, one at 1 o'clock and the other at 4, at Laibach, Austria. Happily they were not of a serious nature.

The British expedition for the relief of Chitral met the enemy in a mountain pass on April 12 and a hard battle ensued, in which the natives were beaten.

The Canadian Parliament was opened at Ottawa by the Governor-General reading his speech from the throne. The session is expected to prove an unusual one.

The British, Russian and French envoys are said to have drafted a plan for reforming the government of Armenia, which they will urge the Turkish government to adopt.

A newspaper correspondent who has traveled through Armenia believes that the people are preparing to rebel against Turkish rule, and that an uprising is likely to occur during May.

The American School of Architecture in Rome, of which Professor Ware, of Columbia College, New York, is the principal promoter, has secured a three years' lease of the Villino Ludovici for its school.

Prince Bismarck received a deputation of 4,000 persons representing the German trades-unions and guilds. Replying to an address, the Prince eulogized labor and called for cheers for wage-earners.

A mob of 500 strikers made an attempt to prevent a number of blackmakers from working in Vienna. The police were obliged to use their swords in dispersing the rioters and three of the strikers were wounded.

The Japanese occupation of the Chinese mainland is only to be temporary, and the possibility of European intervention is thereby probably averted. The indemnity of 200,000,000 taels will probably be paid in silver. At present the tael is worth $1.50 Mexican silver.

Captain-General Campos has issued a proclamation offering pardon to all Cuban rebels who lay down their arms at once. Against those who do not surrender vigorous warfare will be waged. Charges of cruelty to planters and shopkeepers are made against the insurgents.

WORK AND WORKERS.

A despatch from Millbury, Massachusetts, says that the help employed in the F. A. Lapham Mills will ask for a restoration of the 10 per cent. reduction in wages made last summer.

The demand of the Cincinnati cloakmakers for an advance of 35 per cent. has been compromised by the granting of 25 per cent., and the strike has practically been declared off.

About 150 weavers and spinners employed at the North Vasselboro, Maine, Woolen Mill struck for the restoration of a cut-down of 10 per cent. Their demand was granted and the employes returned to work.

The Mechanicsville, Connecticut, woolen mills are to resume operations May 1, after a shut down of 18 months. The woolen mills in Dayville, employing 275 hands, resume in a week. The hands in the latter mill have been idle a year.

The Quinnebaug Company, of Danielson, Connecticut, have posted notices in their mills of an advance in wages to take effect on the 22d. Notices were also posted in the Danielson and Williamsville mills. Two thousand hands are benefited.

About 130 weavers struck at the Barnaby Gingham Mill, at Fall River. They refused to work for the wages offered, and have asked an advance of 20 per cent. The strike was not authorized by the union.

The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association decided to restore wages in the mills to the schedule in force previous to August 20, 1894, the restoration to go into effect April 22. The New Bedford manufacturers will probably grant the advance also.

A despatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says that the sheriff of Appanoose county has telegraphed the Governor that he has no further need for the militia at Cincinnati for the maintenance of peace on account of the miners' strike, and the troops have been sent home.

The troubles at the coal mines at Cincinnati, Iowa, have reached a critical stage. "Major General Prime, of the State militia is on the ground, and has asked the Governor for more troops. The Sheriff is swearing in deputies. It is understood that the striking miners have Winchesters and dynamite bombs at Forbush."

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

EDWARD STRAUSS, the composer's youngest brother, is to revisit England this summer with his celebrated band and to play chiefly the dance music composed by various members of the Strauss family.

W. Q. JUDGE, the President of the American Theosophical Society and vice-president of the General Theosophical Society, is in bad repute with many of the members, who charge him with receiving messages from fraudulent mahatmas.

THE ex-King of Dahamey, who is held prisoner on the Island of Martinique by the French Republic, it is feared will not live long. He is homesick for his country and crown, and has only one wish—to return to his native land. His son is a regular attendant at the colonial school.

Dr. Antonin Dvorak, the celebrated composer, who for the last two years has been endeavoring to turn his peculiarly Slavic and Bohemian genius into American channels, has gone abroad. In Berlin he expects to meet his fellow composer, Brahms, as well as the players of the famous Bohemian quartette, two members of which were once his pupils.

HENRY WATTERSON would not submit to an interview on the silver question in Washington until he told the story of the obsequies of Cripple Creek's leading citizen. The preacher talked impressively about an hour and a half. Just as the "amen" left the reverend gentlemen's mouth the corpse arose in his coffin and said with emotion: "All that talk and not a word about silver!"

SAMUEL W. ALLERTON discussed "The Honest Dollar" before the Marquette Club at Chicago recently. According to Mr. Allerton honest dollars in the United States mean currency secured by Government bonds. He didn't believe in a gold basis, because that at the present time would mean a reduction of values one-half, hard times for years, depression in the value of labor and all commodities." Free silver, on the other hand, "would mean great inflation. Bankruptcy would be sure to follow."

HENRY GEORGE has received a windfall from a wealthy American, S. M. Burroughs, who lived in London but died last Monday at Monte Carlo. Mr. Burroughs' will has been offered for probate, and it shows that his estate, amounting to $629 63), of which four-twenty-fourths are bequeathed to the widow, three-twenty-fourths to each of his three children and one-twenty-fourth to Henry George, of Few York. Almost all the remainder of the estate is left to universities and charities.

THEIR MARRIAGE VALID.

A Life Sentence in Wisconsin Works Absolute Divorce.

By a decision of the Supreme Court handed down at Madison, Wis., the validity of the law prodiving that life imprisonment works absolute divorce without further legal proceedings is established.

The decision is in the celebrated case against James Duket. Duket married Mrs. William French, of Ashland, whose husband was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Galvin Steel without the wife having secured a divorce from French. A few days later French secured a new trial in the Supreme Court and had the judgment of conviction set aside. Thereupon Duket was arrested.

The Supreme Court holds that French's conviction worked absolute divorce and that the marriage of Duket and Mrs. French is valid.

REGENTE WRECK FOUND.

The Spanish Warship Lying in a Hundred Fathoms of Water.

The Spanish frigate Isla De Luzon has discovered the wreck of the missing cruiser Regente, which was lost while bound from Tangier for Cadiz, in March last. The wreck lies midway between Tarifa and Trafalgar, in water one hundred and nine fathoms deep.

GENERAL MACEO

Kills Himself After His Little Band is Routed.

HIS BODY IDENTIFIED.

Clothing and Correspondence of the Dead General also Found—Was Humiliated by Defeat.

Major General Antonio Maceo, the Cuban insurgent fighting leader, whom the Spanish most dreaded, has committed suicide, it is believed. He was looked upon by many as being to the revolutionists what Field Marshal Campos is to the Spaniards—he inspired confidence and enthusiasm.

General Maceo organized an expedition in Central America and sailed for Cuba during March. The Spanish kept a keen watch for him. They strongly suspected, it is said, that he, with some trusted followers, sailed from Colon on the American steamship Alliance. The Spanish warship Conde de Venadito lay in wait at Cape Maysi to intercept Maceo. As the Alliance was passing that point March 8 on her way to New York the Conde de Venadito fired on her and even pursued her when she refused to stop, notwithstanding the Alliance showed the Stars and Stripes at the Spaniard's first challenge with a blank shot. General Maceo was put ashore in a small boat from the Alliance, some Spaniards claim, either on this island or on Fortune Island, a key in the Bahamas about 150 miles north of Cuba.

There are several reports in regard to General Maceo's leaving Central America. The one accepted by the insurgents is that he sailed from Port Limon, Costa Rica, directly to Fortune Island, where he and his thirty companions, most, if not all of whom, saw hard service in the revolution of 1868-78 and took a sailing vessel for Cuba. At all events Major General Antonio Maceo, Brigadier General Flor Croubet, Brigadier General Jose Maceo, Colonel Augustine Cebreco, Colonel Patricio Corona, Adjutant Frank Agramonte and others landed at Baracoa April 1. The British schooner which brought them was wrecked at the entrance of the harbor, but all on board got ashore safely.

The revolutionists were well armed and cut their way through the Spanish troops which confronted them on landing, then made their way southward over the mountains in the direction of Santiago. The captain and crew of the lost vessel which had carried the expedition fell into the hands of the Spanish. The captain was shot through the head and killed by a Spanish soldier while being taken to prison, whether purposely or accidentally is not determined. The sailors were put in jail.

General Maceo recruited his forces on his march into the interior and is said to have had three hundred men when he encountered a superior body of Spanish regulars near Palmarito, in Santiago Province. The revolutionists were badly defeated. A considerable proportion of them surrendered in despair. General Cromwell was among the killed. General Maceo was reported to have escaped.

The correspondent has information from a trustworthy source that Maceo's body has been found near the scene of the fight. The features were unrecognizable on account of the advanced decomposition, but the clothing and articles found, it is declared, served to identify the body.

A DESPERATE ACT.

Circumstances indicate that he killed himself. His chargin at the failure of his expedition was so deep it is supposed that he preferred death to life with humiliation. He was sick the whole time after leaving Baracoa. All his men suffered extreme hardships on the march. They were pursued by Spanish soldiers and harassed all along the route by scouts and detachments of volunteers. They had nothing to eat except some oranges, and when they met the enemy in pitched battle they were too weak to offer effective resistance. General Maceo had procured a mule after landing. The mule and all the General's personal effects, including important correspondence, were captured.

A small band of insurgents raided Maroa, but accomplished nothing of consequence.

The steamship Montevideo has arrived at Guantanamo with 1450 Spanish regulars from Cadiz.

SPAIN WILL YIELD.

Amends to Be Made For Firing on the Alliance.

Secretary Gresham has received a dispatch from Mr. Hannis Taylor, United States Minister at Madrid, assuring him that Spain would accede to the demands of the United States in the Alliance affair, and that the captain of the Venidito would be put on trial for his offense in firing on an American vessel outside of the zone.

The tone of the dispatch is such that the State Department feels that its course will be absolutely vindicated by its result.

One of the principal missions with which Mr. De Lome, the new Minister of Spain to United States, was charged was the investigation of the complaint made by Captain Crossman, of the Alliance, that a Spanish gunboat had hailed him and then had fired across his bow.

Parly for the purpose of investigating the affair the new minister proceeded to Havana instead of coming direct to the United States and it is presumed that his report influenced the action of the Spanish Government.

THREE POWERS ACT.

Russia, Germany and France Object to the Peace Treaty.

A despatch received in Berlin from Tokio, says that the envoys of Russia, Germany and France have formally protested at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the incorporation by the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan of any of the Chinese mainland in the Japanese Empire.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Judge Livingston and Judge Brubaker, at Lancaster, disagreed in the case of the alleged illegal jury panel, the latter refusing to permit a case to be called for the purpose of a test.

Hon. Justus Temple ex-Auditor General of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at Allegheny.

A gang of about thirty desperate tramps, captured a westbound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Ryde Station.

Annie Dungarbage, aged 12 years, was scalded to death, at Wilkes-Barre, while trying to save her 1-year-old sister from a similar fate.

A demented man at Pittsburg threatened to kill Judge Ewing with an axe.

The discovery of a wedged switch near Jonesville, was made just in time to prevent the wrecking of an accommodation train.

A despatch received at Lancaster from Savannah, Ga., stated Milton L. Sweigart, formerly of Lancaster, had been killed by his wife.

Furnace owners at New Castle whose men to the number of 400 struck for an increase in pay, met and decided that they would still give their striking employees the old wages if they would return to work within two weeks. If they refuse this proposition they will be permitted to return only at the wages paid in Youngstown and Sharon, 20 per cent. less than at New Castle. The strike originated with a few top fillers, who joined the Federation of Labor recently. They say they will not yield.

A telegram from Buffalo announces the death of George W. Nason, formerly of Erie. He was caught in an elevator and was instantly killed. Deceased was a Mason. He was a brother of Harry Nason, night editor on "The Philadelphia Inquirer. His father was killed by a Lake Shore train two years ago.

A resolution to investigate municipal affairs in Philadelphia, offered by Senator Penrose for the Municipal Reform Association, was referred by the Senate to the Committee of Judiciary General.

The Smith Educational fund bill failed in the House when it came up for final passage.

W. S. Ellis, of Pottstown, died while fishing near his home.

Fire at Lebanon burned over three acres entailing a loss of $120,000.

The Presbyterians at Media adjourned after condemning the Delaware County License Courts.

George Roof, a Greensburg man, was waylaid in Johnstown at an early hour and robbed of $100, after being beaten into insensibility. Later Ed. Sweeney, a well-known character was arrested as one of the assailants.

While tearing down the walls of an old house in Upper St. Clair Township, Farmer Richard Malvern found $15,000 hidden in a wall. One thousand dollars was in gold eagles and the rest in German and American coins and notes.

The treasure was in a rusty tin box. The money is supposed to have been placed there some time before the civil war, from the fact that none of the currency bears any date since Malvern moved to the place April 1.

A despatch from Uniontown states that Sheriff Shaw was dangerously shot while arresting four Pennsylvania horse thieves at Kingwood, W. Va. The thieves were jailed.

Miners in convention at Dubois decided to ask for an increase of 5 cents a ton for mining.

Thomas Furrey and Mrs. Ellen Hanna were killed on the same spot on a railroad bridge near Sharon.

John Sutton was fatally shot at Gatesville by persons unknown.

Internal Revenue Collector Shearer, of the ninth district, at Lancaster, said that the income tax of his district will net the Government about $100,000.

L. P. Lanhans, at Pittsburg, received a letter from Armenia confirming the death of Frank Lenz in that country.

Seven young men were arrested at Easton for disturbing Salvation Army services.

George E. Donaldson, a Doylestown merchant, committed suicide at his home.

Sylvester Hill awoke in the Reading Station at Mahanoy City to find a man robbing him. The thief was arrested.

Joseph Patton, aged 12, was dragged to death near Olyphant by a runaway horse.

Dr. D. D. Richardson, of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, will make application for the release of Professor Shortridge.

The trustees of the Allbright Collegiate Institute at Myerstown decided to remove the institute to Manheim.

Thomas Masterson, an aged and well-known citizen of Lancaster, died from the effects of injuries received by being struck by a train at Columbus.

W. A. Childs, of Columbia, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad fell from his train at Little Conestoga bridge. His right hand was cut off and he received internal injuries.

Miss Anna H. Swayne, of Kennett Square, received a diploma of honorable mention for having assisted in the production of a photographic exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition.

A new mode of warfare against the liquor traffic has been adopted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of West Grove, by advertising broadcast the signers for the hotel license with comments from the Scriptures thereon.

The school book bill, to prevent directors from changing text books within five years, passed second reading in the House.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 shad were caught off Chester in the Delaware River.

Thirty true bills were found at Lancaster against Bankers E. K. Smith and C. E. Graybill, of Columbia.

Evan Francis, at Scranton, started proceedings to annul the will of his mother on the ground of insanity.

Miss Fannie Rosenburg sued Louis Freeman, at Pittsburg, for $10,000 damages for breach of promise.

The 3-year-old daughter of Mrs. Thomas Tankaster, at Coleraine, was drowned in a well.

The shipment of frozen salmon from British Columbia is proving a commercial success.

TO LAND TROOPS.

England Will Force Nicaragua to Pay $75,000.

CORINTO TO BE SEIZED.

The Principle Port of the Little Republic—Canal Interests Involved—The Company May Lend the Necessary Money.

The London foreign office authorized the Associated Press to state that the news sent out from Corinto, Nicaragua, as to the arrival of three British warships there, the Royal Arthur, Satellite and Wild Swan, for the purpose of pressing the claim of Great Britain for indemnity from Nicaragua for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, the British Consular Agent, &c., was correct.

It is added that instructions to the British admiral on the Pacific Station were sent some time ago to insist upon Nicaragua's compliance with the terms of the ultimatum of Great Britain, or, failing such compliance, to blockade the port of Corinto and seize the customs offices within two days after, and thus enforce satisfaction from Nicaragua for the insolent manner in which British subjects have been treated there.

TROOPS TO BE LANDED.

A despatch from Washington says:—

Exact official information has been received as to Great Britain's belligerent steps in Nicaragua. British troops are to be landed at Corinto. The custom-houses are to be occupied by the British forces, and British officers are to exercise the functions of collectors of customs.

At the same time Nicaragua's local commerce is to be crippled by a blockade.

There is good reason to believe that Nicaragua is not likely to yield, but will allow British troops to occupy Corinto in order that conspicuous attention may be drawn to what is regarded by Nicaragua as an invasion of the Monroe Doctrine.

In the best-posted diplomatic circles opinion is divided as to the outcome of the British-Nicaragua trouble. The British view as stated by one in a position to speak with authority is as follows:

Great Britain wants no more territory in Nicaragua, and has given assurance to that effect. Her only interest there has been to afford protection to Clarence, the Mosquito chief, and as his Indian subjects are well nigh extinct, the policy of the foreign office has been to withdraw from Nicaragua as soon as was expedient. For that reason Consul Hatch would have been recalled at an early day if the Nicaraguans had not attempted to drive him out.

The offense was not in denying Great Britain any right that she wants to exercise in Nicaragua, but in putting a personal indignity on a British subject and official. His return is not demanded because of any service he can do Great Britain there, but wholly as reparation for the indignity and as a warning that such semi-barbarous methods will not be tolerated.

MOODY'S TABERNACLE FALLS.

A Serious Accident at the Evangelist's Meeting in Texas.

All of Texas has needed rain, so the Evangelist Dwight L. Moody called upon his audience of 8,000 persons to pray fervently that the floodgate might be opened. This was at 3 P. M.

At night when the Tabernacle was crowded by 10,000 persons from Fort Worth and surrounding cities, Mr. Moody announced that word had come from several points that rain had fallen. A few minutes later the storm burst on Fort Worth and torrents of rain fell.

Mr. Moody gave thanks to God and called upon the congregation to join in singing "Crown Him" and "All Hail, the Power of Jesus's Name."

The hymn had surged forth from ten thousand throats when a cracking noise was heard, and then the roof sank and the rafters gave way, and the heavy timbers and boards covered with tar and gravel, came down on a portion of the congregation. There was a panic. Scores upon score of women fainted. Some men lost their heads and piled pell-mell over those near them.

Mr. Moody grasped the situation, and, moving to the middle of the platform lifted both hands to heaven, moving his arms slowly to and fro. His attitude and coolness stopped the panic and men began to go to work to rescue those in danger. A drenching rain was falling, but they worked hard and the wounded were soon taken out and carried to their homes or to the houses near by. Some forty were slightly hurt.

FIRE IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

One Man Badly Burned—But Little Damage Done to Drawings.

An explosion of photographic materials in the Patent Office at Washington caused a fire in the basement. An employee was quite severely burned and had to be taken to the hospital.

The fire was not a serious one, the flames soon being under control. Arthur L. Flint, the man who was burned was a photographer. His hands and the upper part of his body are badly burned, but there is no reason to doubt his recovery. The force of the explosion tore large pieces out of the granite work of the room and wrecked the furniture and woodwork, which took fire. For about twenty minutes there was a lively blaze.

The papers burned or defaced, it is said, were merely spare copies of printed drawings and specifications. A watchman named Parkins was slightly burned in attempting to put out the flames.

The recent subterranecus disturbances in Austria have damaged 93 per cent of the houses at Laibach and traffic and business there have been suspended.

THE OLD FRIENDS.

The old friends, the old friends!
We loved when we were young,
With sunshine on their faces,
And music on their tongues!
The bees are in the almond flower,
The birds renew their strain!
But the old friends, once lost to us,
Can never come again.

The old friends, the old friends!
Their brow is lined with care;
They've furrows in the faded cheek,
And silver in the hair;
But to me they are the old friends still
In youth and bloom the same,
As when we drove the flying ball,
Or shouted in the game.

The old men, the old men!
How slow they creep along!
How naughtily we scoffed at them
In days when we were young!
Their prosing and their dozing,
Their prate of times gone by,
Their shiver like an aspen leaf
If but a breath went by.

But we, we are the old men now,
Our blood is faint and chill;
We cannot leap the mighty brook,
Or climb the breakneck hill.
We maunder down the shortest cuts,
We rest on stick or stile,
And the young men half-ashamed to laugh
Yet pass us with a smile.

But the young men, the young men!
Their strength is fair to see;
The straight back and the springy stride,
The eye is falcon free;
The shout above the frolic wind,
As up the hill they go;
But though so high above us now,
They soon shall be as low.

O weary, weary drag the years
As life draws near the end;
And sadly, sadly fall the tears
For loss of love and friend.
But we'll not doubt there's good about
In all of humankind;
So here's a health before we go,
To those we leave behind!

—Spectator.

WHAT A BREAKFAST DID.

"You love her, my son."

"I do."

"And have told her so?"

"Never in words, mother."

An expression of relief escaped Mrs. Hawley's lips. And putting her hand caressingly on her son's shoulder, she said:

"Herbert, when your brother married, having no daughter of my own, my heart was gladdened with the thought that my boy's wife would fill the vacant place in both heart and home. You know how terribly I was disappointed. Oh! my boy, with this, Albert's dreadful mistake, ever before you, I fear you will do likewise. Louise Delmar is not the girl to make you happy. The petted favorite of such a woman as Mrs. Courtney, her aunt, whose whole life is devoted to fashion, what can you expect of Louise? Promise me you will proceed no further in this matter until you know better; that is, until you find out she is different from what she seems."

"Oh, mother, how can I ever know her better unless I become something more to her than a mere acquaintance? Do not bind me with such a promise."

"I must. Promise me, my son! Your happiness is my only aim. If she is worthy you will find it out some time."

"After another man has won her, perhaps," said Herbert, gloomily.

"No, I think not. I do not ask you to withdraw entirely from her society; and if you have made a favorable impression on her heart she will not readily transfer her kindly feeling to another."

Mrs. Hawley won the promise she sought. Poor fellow! The bright hopes which filled his heart were suddenly dashed aside.

He believed Louise thought more favorably of him than any of the other young men who sought her society. He had determined, after speaking to his mother on the subject, to tell his love and win her promise to be his. So, of course, the interview with his mother, and the result, was a severe disappointment.

A few evenings after Mrs. Hawley was seated in the parlor with Herbert. Vainly she had endeavored to draw him into conversation. He remained in gloomy silence. And his mother was wishing someone would come in, to make it necessary for him to throw off the depression, and exert himself to be a little agreeable, when the door opened, and the servant announced "Mr. Mayo."

Tom Mayo was Herbert's chum and class mate. Mrs. Hawley gladly welcomed his coming. As he acknowledged her cordial greeting, he said:

"My call is especially for you, Mrs. Hawley; to solicit your influence with that obstinate son of yours. I've been pleading with him for a week past to promise he will go home with me to Baltimore, and spend the Easter holidays. My sister has written me to bring a couple of friends. She is going to have some of her school mates, and we expect a very pleasant time. But Herbert insists that he cannot. Will you help me?"

Mrs. Hawley was delighted with the prospect, and earnestly joined her efforts with his friend's to induce him to go.

At length they were successful. And the next morning Tom, Herbert and another friend left town for the former's home.

Three days after Mrs. Hawley received a letter from her son, bringing this information:

"On my arrival at Mayo's I received a surprise which would have been a very happy one had I not been bound by that hard promise. You, perhaps, will think it all a concerted plan. But I tell you, and you will believe me, I never dreamed of meeting Louise, when I stood before her in Mrs. Mayo's drawing-room."

Notwithstanding the barrier against any further progress in Herbert's wooing, he spent a very pleasant week. New hope was in his heart. In daily intercourse with Louise, his love grew greater. He was convinced life with her would be such as to make him the happiest of mortals.

A proof to him of her worth was, the children lingered near and clung about her while she listened with interest to their prattle, and busied her fingers with little articles for their amusement.

It was the last evening of their stay. Tom and his friend had prolonged the pleasant visit to the last hour. Herbert's business had not been so pressing as the others, and he would gladly have remained longer; but of course he felt bound to return when they did.

It was a terrible night. The rain, which had had been falling during the afternoon, came down in torrents. There was no prospect of anything better in the morning. Nevertheless they must leave on the early train.

Herbert had accompanied Tom down to the basement, in a hunt for sundry rubber coats and overshoes. They were about to enter the kitchen to make inquiries of Bridget, when a wail, as of the greatest grief and despair escaped that worthy's lips. Herbert started back with a look of much anxiety. Tom whispered:

"Nothing of much consequence. Something has gone wrong with her. Stand back a little and be quiet; we shall soon know the trouble."

And soon it was as Tom predicted. Bridget groaned forth:

"Tin o'clock! Oh! bad luck to him! an' he'll not come to-night! An' it's Bridget O'Grady's riputation as a cook will be ruined by a baste of a butcher."

Just then the listener's attention was directed from Bridget by the sound of light footsteps coming down the stairs. Further back into the shade they drew, as the kitchen door opened, and they heard the pleasant voice of Miss Delmar, asking:

"Can I have some hot water, Bridget."

Bridget immediately poured out her grief to Louise, who at once undertook to help get breakfast which should sustain the reputation of the kitchen; out of the scanty materials on hand, and ended by saying:

"We will give the gentlemen a very nice breakfast, Bridget."

"It strikes me, Tom, we are learning some secrets in the culinary art in a rather questionable way. I think we had better retire," said Herbert.

The next morning when Herbert entered the breakfast room, he felt a little curiosity to see the result of Miss Delmar's debut in Bridget's domain.

As he had hoped, the object of his thoughts that morning, and dreams the night before, was waiting at the table to preside at the breakfast, which, to Herbert's mind, was the most delightful in his life.

Louise was charming in her simple morning toilet. Bridget was the picture of good humor. And how could she be otherwise? The breakfast was a perfect success. The fragrant coffee; the rice cakes, so light and crisp; an omelet beautiful to look at, and delicious to taste; a dish of delicate and tempting looking little articles, which the young gentlemen seemed to relish very highly. Louise laughingly called them "wonders," and Herbert was sure they were the result of Bridget's attack on the much abused "ham bone."

The time for leaving came. It was a severe trial for Herbert, to go without whispering a word of tenderness. There was such a wistful earnestness in his eyes, as they lingered so long gazing into hers, that Louise knew he loved her, and wondered why he did not tell her so. In the hall the young gentlemen called Bridget, to thank her for the very nice breakfast she had given them at such a very unseasonable hour.

Bridget, looking at the notes that were placed in her hand, hesitated a moment and then exclaimed!"

"Yes, it's your dollars I'll take, for she's not wantin' for them, an' thank ye. But it's the riputation and credit that Bridget O'Grady will take from no one. The breakfast was none of me doin'. Miss Louise it was; and all out of a ham bone and a bit of nothing she made the illegant breakfast. It's a jewel she is! Sure, an' it's a lucky man that gets her, it is!"

Herbert's heart fully responded to Bridget's praises.

Immediately after his arrival home, he gave his mother a full account of his visit. But I think most likely she made full allowance for a lover's enthusiasm.

That evening, after business, Tom called.

Hunting for something in his pocket, he drew forth a letter, and said:

"There! I declare this is too bad! I promised Miss Delmar to deliver this to-night. I forgot all about it. It's too late now, and it is fully a mile from here."

"To Mrs. Courtney's?" asked Herbert.

"Oh no! Mrs. Agatha Foster's, 50th street."

"The name is very familiar," said Mrs. Hawley. "Ah, I remember; I knew her several years ago. Once, I have heard she was in very comfortable circumstances; but meeting with sad reverses, she became housekeeper in the Courtney family."

A bright thought came to Mrs. Hawley then. From Mrs. Foster she could learn all about Miss Delmar.

"Mr. Mayo," she said, "if you have no objection I will deliver this letter to-morrow morning. It is many years since I met Mrs. Foster, and I should like to renew the acquaintance."

Tom acquiesced. Herbert's eyes sought his mother's. Instantly he knew the object of the visit.

The next morning found Mrs. Hawley in the humble home of Miss Delmar's friend. The old lady delighted in talking of Louise. She brought forth numerous articles of comfort, the work of her favorite.

"You know her in the fashionable world; I in the humble home. With her high position, beauty, grace and accomplishments, she will likely make a brilliant match. But I often think what a blessing she would be to a poor man."

When Mrs. Hawley returned to Herbert, she smilingly said.

"Mrs. Foster is not an impartial judge, for she is as much in love with Miss Delmar as you. But I give you back your promise, Herbert: win her if you can!"

Herbert hastened to make up for lost time, and so, under plea of pressing business, he again visited Baltimore.

Much surprised was Louise when, less than a week after parting with him, the servant handed her his card.

An hour after, he was happy. He had told his love, and won her promise to be his.

Mrs. Hawley was a just woman. She fully acknowledged her error in pronouncing Louisa unfitted for domestic happiness. And ever after declared, "Herbert's wife is a real treasure."—[New York News.

Electricity for Railroad Trains.

The announcement that the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad has made a contract with a prominent electrical company for the first part of its equipment with electrical motors has a significance which can hardly be overestimated. It means that the march of electricity on the domain of steam in railroading has reached a stage from which many of the vague generalities and apparently wild theories of electrical engineers are looming up into distinct and startling possibilities. The operation of electric locomotives on railroads of fifty and one hundred miles is now under consideration, and electrical experts are already reducing to the level of a business discussion the question of electrical traction of heavy trains. The ideal system has yet to be evolved; but the direct current three wire system of not less than 1,000 volts on a side, using the rail as a balancing conductor, is freely advocated. For traffic requiring frequent stops, single cars, each equipped with its own motor, according to present practice, could be used. Professor Anthony is convinced that even now electrically propelled trains, deriving current from central stations equipped with the best high duty engines, can be run more economically than trains driven by steam locomotives, and any improvement in the maintenance of high efficiency with varying speed will give electrical propulsion a still greater advantage. The greater flexibility of the electric, as compared with the steam service, is always a great point in its favor. Single cars running at frequent intervals accommodate the public far better than long trains at long intervals. And, as Professor Anthony shows, such frequent single cars are possible from each car becoming its own locomotive, the operating appliances occupying no room available for passengers.

Squelching a Nuisance.

Speaking of the young man who talks in public places, I heard a retort made to him last Thursday night which was so good I was surprised never to have heard it before. It was at the theater, and the young man had seen the play before. He let everybody for four seats around know that, and he kept telling just what was coming and just how funny it would be when it did come. He had a pretty girl with him, and he was trying to amuse her. At length he said:

"Did you ever try listening to a play with your eyes shut? You've no idea how queer it seems."

A middle-aged man with a red face sat just in front. He twisted himself about in his seat and glared at the young man.

"Young man," said he, "did you ever try listening to a play with your mouth shut?"

And the silence was almost painful.

For Hypnotic Criminals.

A good story is told of a Judge who lately had the hypnotic plea raised before him by a burglar. The prisoner claimed that he did not know that he was "burgling;" that he did it automatically and unconsciously, under the direction of a hypnotist. The Judge said that he would give him the full benefit of the law and also of his hypnotic misfortune. He thereupon sentenced the man to ten years in State prison, but told him he could, if he chose, send for the hypnotist and have himself made unconscious for the entire term of his imprisonment.

"The same power," said the Judge, "which enabled you to commit burglary, and not know it, ought also to enable you to suffer imprisonment, with hard labor, and not be aware of it. At any rate, this is the best I can do for you."

STYLES IN HAIRDRESSING.

The Cause of Baldness and Its Prevention.

Baldness appears to be on the increase. This is particularly noticeable in men, as they do not make any attempt to cover up the bare spaces which the hair has left. One seldom sees a woman who is bald, for she will have the place covered with false hair in such artful way that it is not apparent. It may be that a woman does not grow bald so rapidly as a man, as baldness is very often attributed to mental strain and the hurry and competition of this advanced age. Falling of the hair often occurs after severe illness, but if the scalp is healthy new hair appears to take the place of the old. Depression of spirits, worry, or general debility of the system, often cause baldness. The hair begins to loosen, the parting gets broader, and the hair comes out whenever it is brushed. The formation of new hair is stopped and bald places appear at the end of the parting. It is said that fat taken in any form is a good nerve restorer and supplies the materials that the hair needs. The hair should be washed once a week with the yolk of an egg, and this should be well rubbed into the roots. After this it should be washed with clear warm water and thoroughly dryed.

In Paris there are schools for hairdressing where living models are employed. The master dresses a model's hair and then his pupils have to copy this on other models. They have yearly public exhibitions of hairdressing and prizes of money and medals.

It used to be thought that a large part of false hair was taken from the dead, but this is not so, for it would be brittle and incapable of dressing properly. France furnishes the most false hair, and Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Bohemia, Spain, Sweden, Holland, etc., provide a great quantity. A great deal of it comes from convents and from thieves who cut off the curls and braids from young girls so quietly that they do not feel their loss. Red and golden hair is the most expensive and comes chiefly from Scotland.

The present Paris mode is to have the hair loosely waved all round the head and dressed very loosely so that a puff projects all around the face and on to the nape of the neck. At the back of the head a soft knot disposes of the ends of the hair, but is placed sufficiently high so that the puff in back will show.

Fringes are not worn to any great extent, as the hair is invariably parted and waved, and only a very little hair left on the forehead. Sometimes there is one curl left in the middle or again a curl is seen on either temple. It is almost impossible to wave the hair properly without the use of hot iron, and as this is so injurious to the hair when done constantly, many ladies are wearing false fronts. These are so very natural that it is almost impossible to detect them. Those who like a center parting can get a waved bandeau or a parted fringe. These must lie flat to the head, for bushy fringes are not worn. Some of these false pieces have long hair which is waved at the back and mingles with the knot, while others are merely pinned on the top of the head and some of the waved hair drawn back over the place it joins the real hair. It is the fashion for hair to be very glossy, and while this gloss may be given to the hair by constant brushing the false piece has to have "brilliantine" used on it.

There is one piece that is new and very natural. That is an arrangement of hair drawn back from the forehead, with some little curls just in the center. Some of these have long pieces of waved hair at the sides which hang loose on an elastic net of real hair. These allow of arranging the hair in waves over the tips of the ears.

With the exception of front pieces there never was a time when so little false hair was worn. The simpler the knot at the back of the head the more stylish, and this knot is worn low to suit the hats for daytime and high for evenings, being the only covering to the top of the head in most cases, as the evening bonnet is merely a wreath of flowers or a bandeau of jet or steel which fits around the hair instead of covering it as formerly.

A Remarkable Family.

It is strange how a peculiar voice runs through a family. This is remarkably the case in the Balfour family, for if one were to shut one's eyes it would be almost impossible to say whether Mr. Arthur, Mr. Eustace or Mr. Gerald Balfour was speaking in those deep, rich tones with which the House of Commons is so familiar. Another peculiarity that runs through the three brothers is short sight. All three are tall, but the two members of Parliament have this further in common, that both are thin and have the scholar's stoop, whereas the non-political brother is stout, erect and soldierly in his bearing. The two younger brothers have both married the daughters of peers, while the statesman, as everybody knows, is a bachelor, and shares with his other brothers the passion for golf.

Crawling Leaves.

Among wonderful things found in Australia are the crawling leaves. English sailors first noticed this phenomenon. They were roaming along the coast when a sudden breeze shook down a number of leaves to the ground. The sailors were surprised at this shower, because it was not the fall of the year, but midsummer, and the falling leaves looked fresh and green. After a few minutes these leaves began crawling along the ground toward the tree from which they came. These queer leaves are really insects which live upon the trees, and are of the same color of the foliage. They have very thin, flat bodies, and wings shaped like large leaves. When disturbed by a breeze they fold their legs under their bodies, and then the leaf-like shape, with stem and all, is complete. Not only are they bright green in summer, like the foliage of the trees at the time, but they actually change like the leaves do to a dull brown produced by frost. Another peculiarity of these insects is that when shaken to the ground they seldom use their wings. After lying there for a few minutes as if they were really leaves they crawl to the tree and ascend the trunk without seeming to know that they have the power to get back to their quarters in a much easier and quicker way.

The Humiliation of a Pharaoh.

The official Egyptian has apparently no particular respect for the remains of his ancestors, even when these are of royal lineage. Brugsch Bey, who has been assisting M. de Morgan, the Egyptologist, in his explorations, recently discovered a mummy—believed to be one of the Pharaohs—and prepared to transport the prize to Cairo. On reaching the railway station he resolutely refused to confide this precious package to the luggage van. This the officials did not greatly mind, but they compelled the discoverer to take a first class ticket for Pharaoh as well as one for himself. On reaching Cairo there was fresh trouble with the "octroi" officials. "What have you got there," Brugsch Bey was asked. "A mummy," was the reply. "Ah, you can't get that through without paying." "But," urged Pharaoh's guardian, "mummies surely don't pay 'octroi' duty." "Don't they," replied the official; "we will see what the register says." Here the entire staff consulted the register, but, strangely enough, the article in question had been overlooked by the administration. "Well," said the officer, "we will enter that as dried fish; duty, three piastres." And so poor Pharaoh was compelled to make his solemn entry into Cairo under the degrading category of dried fish.

A Noted Confederate Spy.

James Keelen, a noted Confederate spy, died penniless in the city hospital at Kansas City the other day. His life was a thrilling romance. Keelen was the one spy relied upon for conveying important information from the Confederate cabinet to different army commanders, and with his death he carried many a state secret. He was born in Caseyville, Ill., in 1844. His first exploit occurred in 1859, when he was arrested for carrying mail between Missouri secessionists, quartered at Memphis, and their relatives at home. For this he was tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot. By the aid of friends he escaped, went to Richmond, and soon became the Confederate's most trusted spy. When Richmond was threatened and it was necessary to take some decisive step, Keelen placed torpedoes under certain Baltimore and Ohio trains transporting Federal troops. Many were killed, but Keelen escaped. He at one time had considerable money, but died penniless.

A Stinging Retort.

Mme. De Stael had fallen out with the Viscount De Choiseul owing to certain malicious reports circulated by the latter. One day the lady and the Viscount met in company, on which occasion good manners required that they should speak to each other. Mme. De Stael commenced.

"We have not seen you for a long while, M. De Choiseul."

"Ah, Madame l'Ambassadrice, I have been ill."

"Seriously, monsieur."

"I had a narrow escape from being poisoned."

"Alas! Possibly you took a bite of your own tongue."

This little joke fell like a thunderbolt on the Viscount, who was a notorious backbiter and mischief maker. The lesson was a severe one, but he richly deserved it, and had not a word to say.

Shaving Set to Music.

The latest thing in barber shops is a musical box, which the boss of the establishment regulates to suit the times. On Monday, for instance, he keeps the machine up to light opera airs just fast enough to keep his assistants shaving customers at a nice, steady gait. Tuesday being a quiet day in the barber business, "Home, Sweet Home," and "You'll Remember Me" are good enough. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the barber confines the musical box to popular selections of a rather lively nature. On Saturdays he puts reels and jigs on top, and every barber in the house is on the run.

Electrified Paper.

Mr. F. L. Stevens, North Hoosic, N. Y., says that in the paper mills in that place electric sparks six to eight inches in length are produced as the paper leaves the calender. A steam damper is used to prevent this, or a copper wire, well grounded, is made to rest on the web as it passes from the calanders to the reels.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A despatch from Ottawa, Ontario, says that the Nation river is overflowing its banks and many people are being forced to leave their homes.

Six cases of small-pox have been discovered in Paducah, Kentucky. An entire congregation at a church revival is said to have been exposed to the disease.

Rev. J. M. Jessup, an aged Primitive Baptist preacher, died in his pulpit, at Sandy Ridge, Alatama, from strychnine poisoning. He had eaten the poison in mistake for sugar.

Mrs. Hannah Dorby, aged 84 years, living alone, was found dead and horribly burned at Converse, Indiana. The gas was turned on, but not lighted. It is supposed that she was murdered.

The boiler of L. Emmons's saw mill at Foraker, Ohio, exploded. James Stein was instantly killed and George Emmons, Abe Emmons and John Mathias wounded. The last two were fatally injured.

Reuben Johnson, an expressman, and a young son of John Holden, a fireworks manufacturer, died in Chicago after drinking beer out of a vessel which is supposed to have previously contained some poisonous chemical.

The new Tietz block at Gloversville, New York, collapsed, carrying four workmen down with the ruins. Washington and Abram Veeder, painters, were killed, and J. A. Freeman and John Kary, plumbers, were injured.

The Morgan steams ip Excelsior, at New Orleans from New York, reported that on April 13th, on Southwest Reef, off Loggerhead Key, Tortugas, she saw a large British full rigged ship and a large American three-masted schooner ashore.

The engineer of an Ohio Valley excursion train lost control of the engine at Evansville, Indiana, and the train, running at the rate of 20 miles an hour, crashed into a big steel bumper. The locomotive was badly wrecked, and the passengers in the coaches "received a fearful shaking up."

A despatch from Plattsbury, New York, says that the Montreal night train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad was wrecked between Port Kent and Port Douglass, on the mountain side. The engine was thrown down the bank and the baggage and smoking cars left the track. Engineer Rich was injured internally. The wreck was caused by a washout.

Owing to a mistake of the surveyors the shaft of the Old Salt Mine at Salineville, Ohio, was run under the bed of the Big Yellow creek. The roof of the mine fell in, and some of the miners narrowly escaped drowning. Efforts were made on Sunday to change the course of the stream, but, owing to the high water, they were unsuccessful and further damage is apprehended.

WILL N. HARLEN, the Southern novelist, who has just returned from a prolonged visit to Europe, says that the realistic school of romance is "on its last legs," and that the French influence in fiction is most strongly dominant.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@ $	4 15
High Grade Extra			3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	63½		66¾
CORN—No. 2 White	50		52
OATS—Southern & Penn.	37		37½
RYE—No. 2	65		67
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 00		13 50
Good to Prime	12 50		13 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 00		12 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@ $	65
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	95		1 00
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			60
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	7½	@ $	8
City Cows	5½		6
Southern No. 2	3½		3¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	75	@ $	80
ONIONS	40		45
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.		@ $	7¼
Clear ribsides			7½
Hams	11¼		11½
Mess Pork, per bar			14 50
LARD—Crude			6
Best refined			8½
BUTTER.			
UTTER—Fine Crmy	21	@ $	22
Under fine	20		21
Creamery Rolls	19		20
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Fancy	12	@ $	12¼
N. Y. flats	12¼		12½
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	12	@ $	12½
North Carolina	10		11
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	30	@ $	32
Ducks, per lb	11		12
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@ $	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	5 00	@ $	5 87
Good to Fair	4 75		5 10
SHEEP	2 00		3 75
Hogs	4 60		4 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	3 10	@ $	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	65¼		67
RYE—Western	48		50
CORN—No. 2	52		54
OATS—No. 3	32¾		33½
BUTTER—State	10		18
EGGS—State	13		13¼
CHEESE—State	6		11¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	65¼		65¾
CORN—No. 3	52		52½
OATS—N. 2	36¼		36¾
BUTTER—State	21		23
EGGS—Penns. ft	12¾		13

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 2

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the name of William F Smith, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic county convention.

A LEXOW INVESTIGATION FOR PHILADELPHIA.

This will be a great week in the political history of Pennsylvania. Senator Quay is to be in Harrisburg and the struggle for supremacy between him and Dave Martin will begin. The Beaver county man is expected to insist on the passing of the resolution to Lexow Philadelphia. When this is done factional lines must be drawn and the people who have been straddling the political fence will have to show whom they will look to as a leader in the future.

The Martin-Porter people are badly frightened. They now realize there is to be an investigation, and while they say they do not fear the results it is very evident they would rather not have their past history examined into. Some of them declare Quay will not dare insist on an investigation as it would turn out badly for him. They intimate that the investigators may be investigated before the Penrose inquiry is over. The friends of the Beaver statesman laugh at the bluff and have the temerity to say there is nothing in the past history of their leader that he is afraid to have revealed.

The Martin people accuse Senator Penrose of being antagonistic to Mayor Warwick. They say one of his reasons for asking for this investigation is to embarrass the mayor on the start of his administration. They are still claiming the Philadelphia senator misstated the facts in his speech in the senate last Wednesday afternoon. His plea that this committee is simply to examine into the workings of the Bullitt act is by them considered a gigantic bluff.

The Martin faction also claim that Penrose was afraid to make the resolution a joint one. They think had it gone over to the house it would have been put to sleep. There are many people who would have liked to see a joint resolution as it would have required the signature of Governor Hastings. This would have shown with whom the chief executive intended to cast his lot. Ever since the appointment of Captain Walton as city controller of Philadelphia many of the legislators are of the opinion General Hastings is a Martin man.

The Annexation of Cuba.

The present revolution in Cuba, says the *Times*, like all those that preceded it, is destined to failure. It is practically ended now, leaving only its dregs of guerrilla warfare in the Cuban mountains. There will be disturbances and peril to both person and property for months to come, but the revolutionary movement is broken and cannot be revived with any hope of success. As a rule, the men who have engaged in revolution are irresponsible and have little or no property interests to suffer; but the property owners of the island, who embrace a small minority of the whole people not participating in rebellions, suffer all the penalties by increased exactions from the parent government of Spain.

It is not surprising that the intelligent and thrifty Cubans with one accord desire annexation to the United States. The taxes imposed upon Cuba by Spain are the largest per capita of any country in the world, and when it is remembered that the whole taxes are paid by a very small minority, the enormity of this oppression may be appreciated. Those who have property interests see no safety excepting in annexation and freedom from the convulsions and exposure of both life and property and the oppressive taxes which follow. We doubt not, therefore, that our correspondent expresses the view of those whose wishes should be respected in moulding the destiny of Cuba.

How the annexation of Cuba is to be brought about is not proposed by our correspondent. Our government could not take forcible possession of it without provocation or a clearly defined declaration of war. The whole policy of the civilized world is against annexation by conquest, and this government could not make any such move without endangering its peaceful relations with the governments of Europe. The only other method of acquiring Cuba would be by purchase, and we doubt not that it would be wise for this government to pay even a high price, as it would be a most important acquisition to us in every way.

It has been long agitated by some of our leading statesmen, prominent among whom has been Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, and we doubt not that if Spain were to show a disposition to negotiate on reasonable terms, the annexation of Cuba to the United States by purchase could be accomplished within the next few years. That it would be wise to do so we do not doubt, and that, in addition to getting a full compensation for all that could be paid for the island, no greater act of humanity could be done by our government than to gather in Cuba as an addition to our possessions.

THE congressional apportionment now before the legislature, makes Centre, Clearfield and Elk a congressional district. We think that Centre and Clearfield should adhere to their rules basing the representation in the congressional conference upon the Democratic vote cast in each county. Little Elk cannot in justice claim to have as large a vote in conference as the large counties of Centre and Clearfield.

Let the Orvis rule be adhered to.

IN the state senate a resolution has been introduced to have a Lexow committe appointed to investigate the doings of Philadelphia city officials. It is altogether a Republican fight in which one faction desires to expose the rottenness of the other. An investigation is sorely needed, the government of that city is rotten from top to bottom.

THE item below is the general sentiment of our exchanges of all parties :

"The Legislature has now been in session 118 days. Both bodies have apparently worked hard, and yet they have accomplished nothing practically in the way of legislation. Up to date Gov. Hastings has signed but 28 bills and vetoed 6. He has also signed 30 joint resolutions. The Farr compulsory education bill and a few others which have been passed finally by both bodies, will go to the Governor to morrow, or as soon as they receive the signatures of the presiding officers."

The efforts of the present legislature have mainly been in the direction of raising salaries and creating new offices.

THE citizens of our county are beginning to realize that they made a big mistake in electing Womelsdorf and Curtin to the legislature.

OIL, beef and wheat have jumped to higher notches within the last few weeks. The rise in wheat is the only one that meets the favor of the people, because it benefits the farmer. The upward jump in oil and beef benefits the trusts in each. Wages have also shown an upward tendency which all will be pleased to learn.

DOWN at Carlisle they are turning out lawyers faster than suits the tastes of the bar, and hereafter there are to be no more wholesale admissions to the Carlisle bar. For some years past the graduates of the Dickinson School of Law, with a two years' course, have been admitted to that bar without examination. As the rules of the court require three years' study in the law office, the same period must be covered by law school students.

If these students, upon examination, should prove to come up to the required standard, we do not see the constitutional right to prevent their admission to the bar, no more than an association of butchers or tailors could pass a rule to prevent any one from following those pursuits.

THE McKinley act of 1890, says the Record, was followed by a decline in wages. The Tariff act of 1894 has been followed by a rise in wages. Facts like these ought to shake the faith of the most credulous believer in high tariffs.

THAT calamity preached about during the Hastings campaign, has not set in yet. On the other hand business and wages have improved under the new Democratic tariff.

IN Judge Gordon's court in Philadelphia, the "Times" was fined $45,000 for saying some salty things about ex-mayor Smith. The interest on this big sum would be $2700 per year which the ex-mayor might let go as a pension for Judge Gordon, who would now be a fit subject for retirement.

To Oppose Free Silver.

A strong and vigorous fight against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, independent of international agreement, is to be made by the administration. With that end in view officers in the various executive departments, appointed under the present administration, are being urged to organize systematically for the purpose of conducting the contest along the lines laid down in the president's message. Many of the high officials who enjoy reputations at home as stump speakers will probably take to the field early in the summer and others are even now engaged in writing letters to their local papers, or personal friends, impressing upon them the importance of sustaining the administration in the position it has outlined. Federal officers in the several states will be organized as a nucleus about which all who uphold the administration or rather who are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, will be expected to rally.

—The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

LYON & CO'S

GREAT . . .

. . SPRING . .

. . . OPENING

Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Carpets,
Muslin,

Ginghams,
Prints,
Clothing,
Shoes, Etc.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY STORE IN THIS PART OF THE STATE!

WINDOW BLINDS.

The greatest assortment of Window Blinds, Spring Rollers, good Felt and Oil Cloth, at the following prices, all complete, at 14c, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30c a window.

CARPETS.

Rag Carpet, the best stock ever shown in Centre county. Note these prices: 18, 20, 22. 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37½, 40 and 42. The above of the newest patterns and best qualities that have ever been shown for the money.

SHOES.

We are leaders in the sale of good shoes at low prices. A genuine Dongola, patent leather toe, in all the lasts, opera toe, square toe, common sense toe, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and 1.90. Every pair warranted.

You never heard of shoes for these prices, warranted, the finest Dongola Kid, button and lace boots for ladies, 2.00 and 2.40, of exquisite workmanship; opera toe, narrow square toe, patent leather toe, common sense toe, every pair warranted. As fine a stock, as dressy and stylish and durable, as when sold at 4.00 and 5.00 a pair a year ago. Infant's Shoes, real kid, 27c a pair.

Girl's Shoes, 60, 75, 93, 98, 1.00 and 1.20. As good in quality as you buy elsewhere for one-half more. Boy's good Dress Shoes, 75, 93, 98, 1.00 and 1 25. All good stock and wear like iron. Men's Dress Shoes, 98, 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.45, 1.98, 2.40, and 2.48. See if you can buy them elsewhere for that money.

We have, beyond doubt, the best wearing shoe in the world. They are warranted, every pair of them, and we are the sole agents for the sale of them in Centre county. You know what they are. They are the Douglas Shoe. If they don't wear well, bring them back and either get an allowance or get another pair. We have them in Men's from 1.85 to 4.50 a pair. We have them in patent leathers, russets, bluchers, razor toe, needle toe, Yale toe, square toe, half round or any style you may want.

CLOTHING.

Spring Clothing now ready for you; in Clothing we lead them all in lowness of prices, in good goods, well made, and fit equal to merchant tailor made.

Boys' Suits at 75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.

Boys' strictly all wool suits, wear and sewing guaranteed, at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.

Men's Suits at 2.90, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25, and 4.50, in Black Cheviot, mixed Cassimers, etc., all new stock.

Men's strictly all wool suits, newest patterns, at 4.75, 5.00 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00

Men's fine dress suits, in Black Worsted, Clay Worsted, neat mixtures, at 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00 and 11.50, as fine goods, as stylish a cut, and as well made as you used to pay $15 to $20 a suit for.

—o—

Best Table Oilcloth at - - - 15c a yard.
Best Unbleached Muslins, - 4, 4 1-2, 5c a yard.
Best Bleached Muslins, - 6 1-2 and 7c a yard.

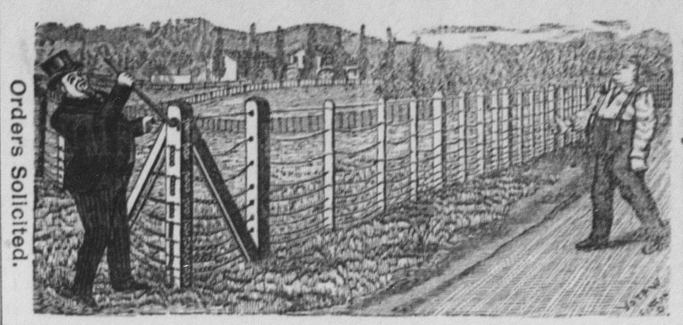
—o—

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - - Penna.

Say, Farmers!

DO YOU KNOW THAT we furnish 100 rods of Nine Strand Wire Fence complete, (except posts) for $30.00. Guaranteed to TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK That any other fence will turn.



Orders Solicited. Stationary and Portable.

☞Farm and Township Rights for sale proportionately low. Address,

W. W. DELLETT, Gen'l Agt., Centre Hall, Pa.
mar142m OR BUCHANAN FENCE CO., SMITHVILLE, OHIO.

GREAT STOCK! VAST ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

Our stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc., of all kinds is the most complete in the valley and our prices worry competition. In fact our competitors can't understand how we can sell goods at such low figures. We are satisfied with a moderate profit, and you get full value on every purchase made. You will probably need an Overcoat or Gloves, and we are sure we have just what you want. A full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods in stock. Produce of all kinds wanted.

HARPER & KREAMER.

THE SEASON IS HERE

—o FOR o—

WALL PAPER & FURNITURE

We are now prepared to supply you with Wall Paper, and all kinds of Furniture at low prices.

Come and see us

DAUBERMAN & COODHART.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James C. Boal, deceased, late of Centre Hall borough, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. BOAL, Administrator.
apr11-6t Centre Hall.

KRUMRINE BROS.,
Apothecaries,
Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for
FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
A full line of Trout and other fishing outfits, just opened.

ANSWER THIS.—THE LARGEST SUBscription house in the country wants a first-class representative for this community for strictly special work. Short hours. Good pay. Minister, teacher, or wide-awake man or woman given preference. Address, stating age and former employment, Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. apr18-3t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 256, General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 6th, 1895, at 12½ o'clock, p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE, Secretary.
apr18-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN P. Bair late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, to make distribution of the balance as shown by the account of Samuel P. Bair, late of Potter township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, the 24th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties in interest are notified to attend, or in default thereof they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

IRA C. MITCHELL.
Bellefonte, Pa., May 1, 1895. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Joseph R. McClellan, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. A. McCLELLAN.
C. E. McCLELLAN.
E. R. McCLELLAN.
N. B. SPANGLER, Att'y. Tusseyville.
may2-6t

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the real or personal property of every description, heretofore owned by the undersigned, has been sold to E. G. Van Pelt, of Centre Hall, for value received. All persons are cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner whatever, as I have passed all said property to the party above named

may2-4t LYDIA FOUST.

Election Notice.

The annual election of the stockholders of the Centre Hall Water Company, will be held in Reesman's shop on Monday evening, May 6, 1895, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five directors, a secretary and a treasurer for the ensuing year.

FRED. KURTZ, President.
D. F. Luce, Sec'y. 3t

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL

Consult the Old Reliable Specialist **DR. LOBB**
329 N. 15th St. Below Callowhill Philadelphia, Pa.

Thirty years' continuous practice in all special diseases of both sexes. Dr. Lobb guarantees to permanently cure all cases of Onanism, errors of youth and diseases of the blood, nerves skin, kidneys, and general and local debility arising from imprudence, excesses or abuse and restore health and vigor to the unfortunate. Thirty years' continous practice as a specialist in this class of diseases is sufficient evidence of his skill in the treatment of his patients. Consultations and examinations free and strictly confidential. Office hours, daily and Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and 6 to 9 evenings. Call or send for free book on Errors of Youth and obscure diseases of both sexes.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery Stock. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success insured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to

ALLEN NURSERY CO.
mar7-4m Rochester, N. Y.

B. C. ACHENBACH,

BELLEFONTE.
Baker, - Confectioner, Caterer.

Wholesaleing Ice - - - - -
- - - - Cream a Specialty.

Ice Cream put up in any form, Molds, Bricks, and all latest designs, Easter Rabbits, etc.
Fine Display of Easter Goods.
Come and See.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SOLOmon Kleckner, late of Miles towship, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, to make distribution of the balance as shown by the account of Solomon Kleckner, late of Potter township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, May 28th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties in interest are notified to attend, or in default thereof they will be debarred from coming in on said fund

H. C. QUIGLEY,
Bellefonte, May 1st, 1895. Auditor.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds** and **Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage **3 times** as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Send 4 cents in stamps for large Catalogue and prices. Also **Spring Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*
HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

—Our enterprising merchant, C. P. Long was in Eastern cities last week buying his large stock of General Merchandise. He is always up to the times and away down with prices. Come see the new stock.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Breezy News Items as Gathered by Our Correspondent

The laying of the corner stone of the United Evangelical church edifice was largely attended; many were compelled to remain outside, there not being room enough to seat them in the temporary building.

The wedding of Mr. W. E. Detwiler and Miss Sarah McClellan was quite a sly one, but the serenading Friday evening was not of a sly nature.

Miss Lydia Spangler returned home Saturday after the expiration of another school term.

Mr. David Stoner has been on the sick list but is able to be out again.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The following action was taken by the W. H. and F. M. S. of the St. Peters Lutheran church of Rebersburg:

Whereas, God in his all-wise Providence has for the second time sent death into our circle and removed our beloved sister Gertrude S. Gramley; our recording secretary; a faithful worker in the cause.

Resolved, That while we mourn our loss, we bow submissively to the will of our Heavenly Father, believing that He doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of our deceased sister and hereby express our highest appreciation of her labors in the cause. We lament her absence from our society, from the church and prayer-meeting, and from the community in which she lived. But we mourn not as those who have no hope, knowing that our loss is her eternal gain.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our warmest sympathy, commending them to their Heavenly Father's care.

Resolved, That our feelings as set forth in these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of our society; that each member wear a badge of mourning for thirty days; that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and they be published in the Missionary journal and one of the county papers.

LIZZIE L. HAINES.
WINIFRED S. WOLF.
GRACE MILLER.

Teachers' Examinations.

Prof. Gramley, County Supt., will hold his annual examination for teachers on the dates given below, as follows:

Milesburg and Boggs—Central City	May 20
Huston—Julian	May 21
Union and Unionville—Unionville	May 22
College—Lemont	May 23
Curtin, Howard & Howard Boro—Howard,	May 27
Liberty—Eagleville	May 28
Marion—Jacksonville	May 29
Millheim and Penn—Millheim	May 31
Walker—Hublersburg	June 4
Patton—Waddle's School House	June 5
Benner—Knox's School House	June 6
Bellefonte and Spring—High School Bld'ng, Bellefonte	June 11
Ferguson—Pine Grove Mills	June 13
Harris—Boalsburg	June 14
Snow Shoe and Burnside—Snow Shoe	June 17
Philipsburg, Rush and South Philipsburg—Phpsb'rg	June 18
Taylor—Hannah Furnace	June 19
Half Moon—Stormstown	June 20
Worth—Port Matilda	June 21
Haines—Aaronsburg	June 24
Miles—Rebersburg	June 25
Centre Hall and Potter—Centre Hall	June 27
Gregg—Spring Mills	June 28
Specials—Bellefonte	July 26, and August 16.

How to Succeed.

Boys, the world is wide. If you wish to be somebody "pitch in." The brave always have friends. Where others have gone you can go. If the old track don't suit, make new ones. Success is never obtained without effort. If you fail once, try again. If you fall down, get up again. If it's dark, strike a light. Are you in shade? move around; for, if there's shade on one side, there is sunshine on the other. Take time, boys, don't hurry too fast. Go slow, especially till you know the road or become acquainted with your team. Mind your own business. Don't stop to retail gossip—but go right on, straight ahead, and—you'll get there.

New Music Book.

We have received a copy of a new music book, "Beirly's Day of Praise," consisting of solos, duets, trios, quartetts and choruses, by Alfred Beirly, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Beirly is a native of our county and is the head of one of the leading musical publication houses in Chicago, and all his publications are a success.

What a Noise There'll Be.

A device has been patented at Columbus, Ind., by which the steam whistles are to be sounded by electricity. From any given point all the steam whistles in the United States can be sounded simultaneously. The object is for sounding the whistls on correct time.

To Clean Knives.

To clean knives without soiling your hands use a good-sized piece of cork, which can be manipulated on the knife, and in a little while will give all the brightness and cleanliness desired.

—Read Lyon & Co's great spring opening on page five of the REPORTER. They offer some extraordinary bargains in all departments of their store. Their stock is larger than any in this part of the state, and a dollar invested here brings returns.

—Subscribefor the REPORTER, $1.50

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS.

Sometimes Called Bright's Disease—Dr. Hartman's Latest Lecture.

In the course of a recent lecture at the Surgical Hotel Dr. Hartman said: "Catarrh of the kidneys is a very common disease, growing more and more common each year. The symptoms are pain in the back; scanty, high-colored urine, containing albumen and various sediments; nausea, and sometimes vomiting; puffiness of the face and feet; dropsy of the legs; shortness of breath and general weakness, pallor and dryness of the skin, chilly feelings alternating with fever and sleeplessness.

"A tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na should be taken before each meal, between meals, and at bedtime, and enough Man-a-lin at night to produce one natural action of the bowels each day. When the disease is of long-standing heated Pe-ru-na should be applied to the back in addition to the above treatment, and the diet consist principally of milk and dry toast. Avoid liquors and tobacco.

Medical Books Free.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co. of Columbus, Ohio, are offering free, post-paid, two medical books, one on catarrh and catarrhal diseases, the other on spring medicines and spring diseases. These books contain the very latest and most reliable information on these important subjects.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

A lady in Tooleys, La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler, a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

MARRY THIS GIRL—SOMEBODY.

MR. EDITOR:—

I stained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish Washer. Have not made less than $10 any day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay $5 quickly when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in one minute. I generally sell at every house. It is easy selling what every family wants to buy. I sell as many washers as my brother, and he is an old salesman. I will clear $3,000 this year. By addressing J. H. Nolen, 60 W. Third Ave., Columbus, Ohio, anyone can get particulars about the Dish Washer, and can do as well as I am doing. Talk about hard times; you can soon pay off a mortgage when making $10 a day, if you only work; and why won't people try, when they have such good opportunities.

MAGGIE R.

Figured China Silks, 20c a yard. Striped Wash Silk, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

—A new spring suit from Lewins, Bellefonte, is the proper thing now in clothing.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	54
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	8
Shoulders	10
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	7

After THREE MONTHS of Daily Wear

This Collar

Is Still in Good Condition.

That's because it's the "CELLULOID" Collar. Its original cost was 25 cts. and it cost the wearer nothing afterwards to keep it clean. When soiled, simply wipe off with sponge or wet cloth.

These collars and cuffs are *waterproof*, and are the only waterproof goods made with an interlining of linen; therefore the only ones that can last and give absolute satisfaction. Every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Refuse anything that is not so marked, and if your dealer has not got the right kind send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you a sample postpaid. Collars 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give size, and state whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

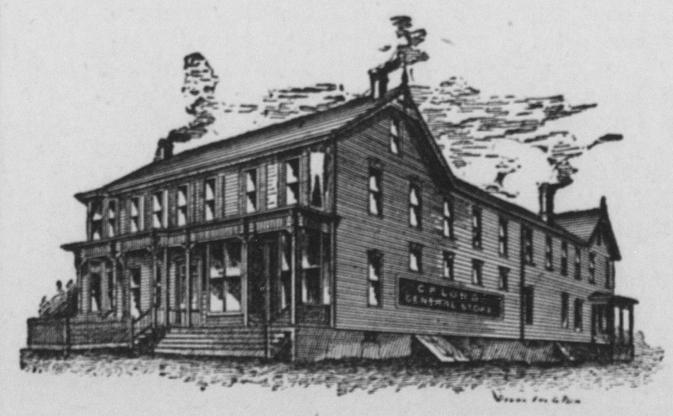
Don't Forget That

YOUCANGETITAT

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

Bargains - Bargains



New Goods, Latest Styles,

Largest Stock.

Best Goods at 30 per cent,

Less Than Any Other

Store In Penns Valley.

COME AND SEE.

C. P. LONG.

SPRING MILLS, - - PENNA.

ATTORNEYS.

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
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All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Excha ge.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
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Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra disconnt will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

EUTAH HOUSE,
POTTERS MILLS, PA.
James S. Reish, Proprietor.
Opened again, the house having been remodeled, repainted, and newly furnished. The public will find it first-class in table, and all other respects. Summer boarders taken on reasonable terms. Healthy locality, fishing and hunting grounds convenient. laprém

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

OLD FORT HOTEL.
EDWIN RUHL, Proprietor.
This old and well-known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first-class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. ap94tf

ABS. HARTER,
AUCTIONEER,
MILLHEIM, PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

WANTED-SALESMEN We want a few men to sell a Choice Line of Nursery Stock. We cannot make you rich in a month but can give you steady employment and will pay you well for it. Our prices correspond with the times. Write for terms and territory to
THE HAWKS NURSERY CO.
mar7-4m Rochester, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia,

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.,

For rates; maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 119 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

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SPIDER FARM.

A QUEER INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

An Old Frenchman Sells the Spiders to Wine Merchants--Making New Bottles Look Like Old.

There is but one spider farm in the United States. As far as a writer for the Philadelphia Press can learn there are only two in the world. One has only to go four miles from Philadelphia on the old Lancaster pike and ask for the farm of Pierre Grantaire to see what can be found nowhere else in this country, and abroad only in a little French village in the department of the Loire.

Pierre Grantaire furnishes spiders at so much per hundred for distribution in the wine vaults of the merchant and the nouveaux riche. His trade is chiefly with the wholesale merchant, who is able to stock a cellar with new, shining, freshly labelled bottles, and in three months see them veiled in filmy cobwebs, so that the effect of twenty years of storage is secured at a small cost.

The Lancaster pike is an old, old highway that trembled to the tramp of marching columns in the Revolution. In one of the low, stone farmhouses, huge as to chimney, lives Pierre Grantaire, a veteran of the French army, who was conscripted as a middle aged man from his father's farm in '70 to fight the Prussians. For ten years he has lived here, a rather unique figure among the matter of fact farmers around him.

Old Grantaire has a wonderful vegetable farm, and sends in the choicest "green stuff" that is displayed in the Philadelphia markets. His neighbors know that he is a market gardener, and also raises mushrooms, and rather envy him the returns from his squabs, that retail at sixty cents a pair this time of year. But few of them know of the spider raising industry, which makes a substantial part of Pierre's business. It is not to the old man's interest to have this advertised, and he seldom takes a caller into the two rooms of his dwelling where his multi-legged pets cover the walls and weave their gossamer patterns everywhere.

It was a bit shuddering for the visitor, who had been brought up to smash a spider with a slipper or whatever came handiest, to be brought into a room where there were spiders in front of him, spiders to the rear of him, myriads of spiders on every hand.

The walls were covered by wire squares from six inches to a foot across, like magnified sections of the wire fence used to enclose poultry yards. Behind these wire screens the walls had been covered with rough planking. There were cracks between the boards, apparently left with design, and their weather beaten surfaces were dotted with knotholes and splintered crevices. Long tables running the length of the room were covered with small wire frames, wooden boxes and glass jars. All of these wires in the room were covered over by patterns of lace tracery, in the geometrical outlines fashioned by the spider artists, inspired by the mysterious instinct which has made them weave their filmy snares in the same fashion since the world began. The sunlight streamed through the open door and the room seemed hung with curtains of elfin woven lacework. The king of the fairy palace rapped his stubby pipe against the door, and the webs were dotted with black spots as the spiders scampered from their retreats in the wall cracks and a score of villainous looking pets as big as half dollars emerged from their crannies on the table and clustered against their glass roofing.

"They think I feed them now," said Pierre, "but I fool them for you. They have brains, these little creatures. Ah, they are cunning! After you see them and I tell you of them you will never crush them more; you will say, 'The spider can teach me something. I will watch him. He is a diplomat, an architect, a mathematician. His knowledge is worth having. Don't knock him off. He will not bite you. They are harmless. He wishes to make your acquaintance."

"You wish to know of the business first? That is like you people—money first, then the sentiment. There are 2,000 spiders in this room, all raising families and minding their own business. Is not that a teaching to the world and a lesson already? You see, in these frames I breed my pets, and when the infants are big enough to run about I take them into the next room, where they can set up for themselves, as you say. It is from there I sell most. They are great cannibals, my pets; they eat their children and the children each other. So I must get a good price for those that survive their childhood.

"It is not all kinds of spiders that make webs. There are those that live in holes in the ground, and make for themselves trap doors, and some make soft nests in cracks, while others spin small homes in the grass or in the room corner. No, indeed; I have sought out kinds that weave themselves fine large webs of lines and circles. They only look artistic in the wine cellar or on the bouteille. They are the selected ones.

"A customer comes to me. He is a wine merchant from New York or Philadelphia, or perhaps he writes. He says that he has just stocked a cellar with five-year-old port or Burgundy, or something else. The bottles have been brushed clean in shipping. They look new and common. They will not sell for old wine. He has attached to them labels of twenty, thirty or forty years ago, some year of a grand vintage. He tells me so many hundred bottles. I know how many of my pets will soon cover his cellar in cobwebs of the finest old kind. I put them in little small paper boxes, a pair in a box. I ship them in a crate, with many holes for air. Maybe I send two, three, four hundred spiders. For them I ask half a franc each. $10 for every hundred. In two months you would think this cellar was not disturbed for the last fifty years. It has cost him $40 or $50 maybe, but he may sell the wine for $1,000—yes, more than that—above what they had brought without my pets had dressed the bottles in the robes of long ago."

Wanted to Die Rich.

Many years ago, according to one of the yarns of the sea told by mariners who claimed to have been present, a little British ship having on board a large consignment of Spanish dollars for a house in Rio Janeiro was wrecked on the Brazilian coast. Hoping to save some of his precious cargo the Captain ordered one of the casks containing the gold brought on deck, but the vessel was so badly wrecked by the continuous pounding on the rocks that it was soon found necessary to take to the boats without any of the treasure. As the last boat was about to leave the ill-faced craft, one of the officers to make sure that no one was left on board, went back to make a last tour of the ship. To his surprise, sitting beside one of the casks with a hatchet in his hand, he found one of the sailors.

"Hurry up!" cried the officer. "We came within an ace of going off without you."

"I'm not going," replied the sailor, giving the cask a hearty whack with the hatchet, bursting it open, and laughing with delight as the coin poured out around him. "I've always wanted to die rich. I've been poor all my life, and this is my first and last chance. Go ahead, I'll stay here with my fortune."

Argue as he might, the officer could not persuade the fellow to leave the gold with which he played as a child with marbles, and he finally had to leave him to his fate.

Wood Pulp.

More than 50 per cent. of the saw mill owners to-day would make more money to sell their logs to be manufactured into wood pulp and paper than they can possibly expect to secure through sales of the same in the form of manufactured lumber. The wood pulp industry has far outstripped the manufactured lumber industry.

One factor in the pulp and paper business is not always recognized by the owners of spruce forests. When a pulp mill grinds up a million feet of logs into paper product, and the same is sold to the great newspaper corporations and printed upon day after day, that paper practically goes out of existence. Few think of saving a newspaper. The individual newspaper reader throws his paper, after reading, into the waste basket or kindles a fire with it, or it becomes the property of the old junk dealer, and practically passes out of existence. On the other hand the piece of lumber which is manufactured goes into a substantial building, which lasts for generations. So that the great consumption of spruce for pulp and paper really amounts to so much raw material taken out of the market forever, and practically wasted, so far as any subsequent use to which it may be applied is concerned.—Manufacturers Gazette.

Nickel Steel Frames.

The construction of the yacht Valkyrie III. is at last definitely known. She is of composite build, with keel, stem, sternpost and deadwoods of teak; frames, stringers and ties of nickel steel and wood planking. The keel was cast about March 4; the wood keel has been bolted to the lead, and the stem and sternpost set up, the frames riveted and set up and the ribbands run. In model the new boat is similar to Britannia and Valkyrie, a keel cutter, but with her leading features carried to a greater extreme.

The original report that she was to be plated with nickel steel was doubted at the time, and now the wisdom of the doubt is shown. Nickel steel has greater tensile strength than plain steel, and therefore allows the use of a smaller and lighter frame. Ailsa's frames are also of nickel steel, and it would not be at all surprising to find that the frames of the new Herreshoff cup defender are of the same material. Exact information on the latter point is not obtainable, but the cup defender's frames are certainly very light in color for plain steel, and come much nearer nickel steel in looks.

They are also of unusually small size, and this would seem to further indicate the use of nickel steel.

Lonely Mont Blanc.

The highest peak in Europe, Mont Blanc, has been ascended thirty-nine times in 1894. Fifty-eight persons reached the summit. Among them were eighteen French, fourteen Americans, fourteen English, eight Germans, two Russians, one Austrian, and one Swiss. Three ladies braved the cold, the hardships and difficulties, so as to be numbered among the successful tourists. The last ascension in 1894 was made on November 4 by Guide Payot and three carriers, who carried up the scientific instruments for the observatory on the summit. They remained at the building three days to arrange everything in the rooms that are to be turned over to public use next summer.

RODE A DEER.

Perilous Adventure of a Hunter in Florida.

James L. Harn, of Fort Myers, Fla., took a Mazeppalike ride on the neck of a deer that came near costing him his life.

Mr. Harn and Dr. T. E. Langford were out hunting, when they saw a fine buck quietly feeding half a mile away. It was agreed that Harn should stalk the deer, while Langford remained with the horses.

Accordingly Harn dismounted and began to approach the deer, which, in the meantime, had moved so that it was no longer visible.

After half an hour Langford heard a shot and supposed Harn had killed the deer. A few minutes later he heard a cry for help, and immediately after saw the deer come tearing through the brush with Harn clinging to its neck.

At every bound Harn was being terribly lacerated by the sharp hoofs of the deer and the brush. The direction in which the deer was moving would cause it to pass within fifty yards of Langford, and the latter resolved to attempt to shoot the animal as it came by.

The doctor realized that the bullet might hit Harn, but felt it was the only chance to save his friend's life.

Accordingly, as the buck with its human burden came bounding past Langford took careful aim and fired. The shot was successful, and with the next bound the deer fell dead.

Langford hastened to Harn's aid, and found him in a terribly lacerated condition. His clothing had been torn from him and his skin cut to shreds by either the hoofs of the deer or the brush. While suffering much agony from his injuries, Harn will recover.

Harn says when he fired the deer fell, and supposing the animal dead he approached to cut its throat. As he reached the buck it sprang to its feet and darted at him. Harn instinctively threw his arms about the deer's neck and then came the ride through the brush. Harn was afraid to let go, lest the buck should paw him to death.

Dr. Langford's shot was a lucky one, the bullet entering just behind the shoulder of the deer.

The Use of the Hump.

There are some men in this world who can answer any question that is put to them, and sometimes when they do not really know what they are talking about they will give answers that are not at all bad. One of these persons was once a keeper of the London Zoo. He was pestered to death by the questions which people asked, but he always gave an answer. On a recent occasion a countryman strolled in, and after looking curiously at the camel for a few moments he turned to the keeper and said

"Say, mister, what's he have a hump for?"

"What does he have a hump for?" repeated the keeper.

"Yes. What's the good of it?" asked the visitor.

"Why—er—it makes a camel of him, of course," replied the keeper, after some hesitation. "People wouldn't travel miles to see him if he didnt have that hump. Fact is, without it he might as well be a cow."

The stranger departed very well satisfied.

Percentage of Successful Novels.

The simple fact of the matter is that if, say, two novels out of every hundred submitted are accepted, not more than ten novels out of every hundred published ever pay the author for his trouble. A novel must sell at least 5,000 copies before it brings the author any suitable remuneration for the time and pains spent upon the work of writing it. And, if it were possible to compute careful figures of the number of novels of which 5,000 copies are sold, the smallness of the percentage would amaze the public. Even the novels of well known writers do not always reach this figure in their sales. If the facts could be given it would be surprising to people what really small editions of novels of some of the best known writers are printed—especially at first. And the novels which get beyond their first edition nowadays are very, very few and far between. And yet the novel is really the most productive form of writing to-day.

A Study in Grammar.

A teacher in one of the lower grades of a city school was endeavoring to impress upon her pupils the fact that a plural subject takes a verb in the plural.

"Remember this," she said; "girls are, boys are; a girl is, a boy is. Now, do you understand it?"

Every hand in the room was raised in assent.

"Well, then," continued the teacher, "who can give me a sentence with girls—plural, remember?"

This time only one hand was raised, and that belonged to a pretty little miss. "Please, ma'am," she said, with all the assurance of a primitive reasoning, "I can give a sentence. 'Girls, are my hat on straight?'"

A chain of small daisies between two flexible gold bands composes a new bracelet of an admired style.

JOHNSON'S INAUGURATION.

The Vice President Was Not Sober When He Took the Oath.

Noah Brooks tells the following story in his personal reminiscences of Lincoln in the Century:

All eyes were turned to the main entrance, where, precisely on the stroke of 12, appeared Andrew Johnson, Vice President elect, arm in arm with Hannibal Hamlin, whose term of office was now expiring. They took seats together on the dais of the presiding officer, and Hamlin made a brief and sensible speech, and Andrew Johnson, whose face was extraordinarily red, was presented to take the oath. It is needless to say here that the unfortunate gentleman, who had been very ill, was not altogether sober at this most important moment of his life. In order to strengthen himself for the physical and mental ordeal through which he was about to pass he had taken a stiff drink of whisky in the room of the Vice President, and the warmth of the Senate chamber, together with other physical conditions, had sent the fiery liquor to his brain. He was evidently intoxicated.

As he went on with his speech, he turned upon the cabinet officers and addressed them as "Mr. Stanton," "Mr. Seward," etc., without the official handles to their names. Forgetting Mr. Welles' name, he said, "and you, too, Mr."—then leaning over to Col. Forney, he said, "What is the name of the Secretary of the Navy?" and then continued as though nothing had happened. Once in a while, from the reporter's gallery, I could observe Hamlin nudging Johnson from behind, reminding him him that the hour for the inauguration ceremony had passed. The speaker kept on, although President Lincoln sat before him, patiently waiting for his extraordinary harangue to be over.

The study of the faces below was interesting. Seward was as bland and serene as a summer day; Stanton appeared to be petrified; Welles' face was usually void of any expression; Speed sat with his eyes closed; Dennison was red and white by turns. Among the Union Senators Henry Wilson's face was flushed; Sumner wore a saturnine and sarcastic smile; and most of the others turned and twisted in their senatorial chairs as if in long drawn agony. Of the Supreme Bench, Judge Nelson only was apparently moved, his lower jaw being dropped clean down in blank horror. Chase was marble, adamant, granite in immobility until Johnson turned his back upon the Senate to take the oath, when he exchanged glances with Nelson, who then closed up his mouth.

When Johnson had repeated inaudibly the oath of office, his hand upon the book, he turned and took the Bible in his hand, and facing the audience, said with a loud, theatrical voice and gesture, "I kiss this book in the face of my nation of the United States."

ODD OLD CUSTOMS.

Not so very long ago the bridegroom in a Hungarian peasant wedding gave the bride a kick as a part of the ceremony, thus symbolizing her future subjection.

The lord of the manor of Oakham, England, can demand from every peer passing through his realm the near fore shoe of his horse. Even royalty is not exempt, though ornamental shoes are now used instead of real ones.

He "just saved his bacon" is an expression arising out of the curious old custom of "the Dunmow flitch," awarded annually to a couple willing to go on their knees on two sharp-pointed stones and swear that they haven't quarreled for a year and a day after their marriage.

In the old town of Bristol, R. I., Guy Fawkes Day is still celebrated with the customary English bonfires by Yankee boys who can have no idea of the reason of the celebration. Some have claimed that the election bonfire custom grew out of Guy Fawkes Day elsewhere in this country.

A Magnifying Show Window.

One of the most extraordinary devices for attracting custom on record was that of a fruiterer in a Midland town. Instead of the ordinary plate glass, a large number of rough magnifying glasses formed the window. Seen through one of these panes an orange looked as large as a pumpkin, and cherries as large as apples. A great disadvantage attaching to this novelty was the fact that at the distance of a few yards from the window it was quite impossible to see into the window. Everybody knows that you must hold a magnifying glass very close to the eyes to see any thing through it. Nevertheless, for some time, at all events, the enterprising proprietor did a roaring trade.

The Year of the Wolves.

During the severe weather, which lasted so long this year, wolves have been making their appearance in great numbers. They have been seen in Brittany wandering about separately and in bands over regions which hitherto they had not dared to approach, and in some districts they were intrepid enough to enter the farmyards, and actually terrorized the inhabitants. Not far from the forest of Hunanday a farmer was attacked by one of these famishing beasts, and only secured an escape by means of a dagger which he fortunately possessed.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Boston has an electric carriage.

Sulphate of zinc is used to render molasses a pure amber color.

Several British scientists claim individual credit for the discovery of argon.

Woman has not only a less mortality but greater longevity than man. There is also a plurality of female births.

An English surgeon recently hollowed out a new socket for an artificial eye, the old one not being large enough.

It is said that moths will not attack green fabrics. Arsenic is used in dyeing green, and the moths are wise enough to shun that deadly drug.

The French Engineer Delebacque estimates that the river Rhone carries as much as 750,000 tons of mineral matter into the lake of Geneva every year.

A writer in the Chautauquan says that birds are guided in their migration by the stars, and therefore on nights when stars are hidden by clouds they always lose their way.

Seattle, Wash., is now the seat of a State bacteriological laboratory for the examination of the germs of consumption, diphtheria and other diseases, and some valuable work has already been done in the examination of the water supply of the city for germs of typhoid fever.

That our opinion of the color of an object is formed by our perceiving that certain constituents are absent in it, is the conclusion reached by Herr Vogel in a paper before the Berlin Physical Society. Experimenting with oil lamps provided with pure red, green, and blue color screens, he found that when white light was rigidly excluded the observers lost all sense of color, and could distinguish only shades of black and white in objects in the room. A scale of colors illumined by red light showed the reds as white or gray; when blue light was added the reds became yellow and could not be distinguished from the yellows on the scale.

The Kissing of the Hand.

From the remotest times men saluted the sun, moon and stars by kissing the hand. The ancient Romans made the kiss of salutation by kissing the tips of the fingers to every person whom they met. Kissing the hand was a mark of respect. Subjects formerly kissed the knees of their superiors and the feet of the Chief Pontiff. Kissing the priest's hand was usual when making offerings. To the gods the rich made various sacrifices, but the poor adored them by simply kissing the hand. In illustration of this, it is told of Demosthenes that when a prisoner in the hands of the soldiers of Antipater, he asked to be allowed to enter a temple. When he entered he touched his mouth with his hands, which the guards took for an action of religion. He did it, however, more securely to swallow the poison he had prepared for the occasion. The Romans treated as Atheists persons who would not kiss their hands on entering a temple. Under the Roman Emperors it became an essential duty, even for the great themselves.

Inferior courtiers were obliged to be content to show their respect by kneeling, touching the robe of the Emperor by the right hand and carrying it to the mouth. But after a time even this was considered too great a favor, and they were compelled to salute the Emperor at a distance by kissing their hands in the same manner that they adored their gods. It was a custom with the primeval bishops to give their hands to be kissed by the ministers who served at the altar. Cortez found the custom established in Mexico, where more than a thousand lords saluted him by touching the earth with their hands, which they afterward carried to their mouths. At the beginning of the century the custom was carried to such an excess, and became so common that the better classes for a time abandoned the practice, which eventually fell into disuse generally. Indeed, according the one authority, the custom would have been entirely lost "if lovers were not solicitous to preserve it in all its full power."

The Woman in the Case.

One very warm day in the mountains of Tennessee I rode up to a house where there was a woman drawing a bucket of water with an old-fashioned well sweep, and asked if she would give me a drink. She was only too glad to be hospitable, and brought me out a gourdful. As I drank it slowly and with evident relish, she watched me curiously.

"Purty good critter you air ridin'," she ventured.

"Thank you, yes; he belongs to a friend of mine."

"Purty nice looking yerself," she added, in quite the same tone she had used in speaking of the horse.

"Thanks," I responded, surprised into blushing, but she never noticed it.

"Air you married?" she went on.

"No; I'm a bachelor."

"Reckon yer erbout ez well off that way; p'raps a leetle better. I'm married myself."

"Well, I think it would have been a great improvement over my present condition if I had married some good, sensible girl ten years ago and settled down. I'm sure I should have been a much happier man."

She thought for a minute before answering.

"Likely," she said, at last; "but how'd the woman be feelin' by now?"

Of course I had an argument to offer, but when I went away ten minutes later I could see plainly she was thinking about the woman in the case.

Art of Saying Hard Things.

Mr. Froude said Carlyle was fond of saying exactly what he thought of people, and never fancied it would hurt them. Naturally, much pain was given when these utterances were published and came to people in that cold, fixed form, and without the great guffaws of laughter which took off much of their harshness when said.

"There was Mrs. Proctor," said Froude; "I believe I grieved her very much in the publishing of the 'Reminiscences.' She never forgave me. It was that word 'menagerie,' as applied to her mother's house, that did the mischief."

I laughed, and added, "But it was such a capital word," and he laughed again.

"Carlyle," he said, "simply saw things and people as they were, and so did Mrs. Carlyle. She had a description in one of her letters of Browning which would have driven the poet wild, and I asked Carlyle on one occasion if I should publish it, and he said, 'Aye! aye! why not? It cannot do the man any harm to know what a sensible woman thought of him.' But," added Froude, with a keen look at me, "you see I didn't publish it!"

"Carlyle disliked Wordsworth," said Froude. "He said Wordsworth was always looking at people as through the wrong end of a powerful telescope, seeing them clearly, but exceedingly small—exactly as Carlyle sometimes did himself, and Mrs. Carlyle, too."

New Way to Fell Trees.

Trees are now felled by electricity in the great forests of Galicia. For cutting comparatively soft woods, the tool is in the form of an augur, which is mounted on a carriage, and is moved to and fro and revolved at the same time by a small electric motor. As the cut deepens, wedges are inserted to prevent the rift from closing, and when the tree is nearly cut through an ax or hand-saw is used to finish the work. In this way trees are felled very rapidly, and with very little labor.

Very Costly.

In many things which make life burdensome, it is not merely the discomforts we feel, but the loss of time and money. Among minor accidents, none are more liable to cause this than a sprain. Very many serious cases are known that have cost a life-time of misery and very much in time and money. Much of this is owing to neglect. St. Jacobs Oil, used promptly on the worst case of sprain, will cure it as surely as it is used. It is the best, and needs only the care and attention of applying it in good time to make the cure effective and permanent.

Jonabad Almanor, the famous linguist, could converse in twenty-seven different languages.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

Every new pair of shoes usually develops a new pair of corns.

Look Out for "No. 1"

Your First Duty is to Yourself. Your Bodily Condition Calls for the Help to be Found in a Good

Spring Medicine

The best Preparation for this Purpose is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing the blood. During the winter it has crept sluggishly through the viens, gathering impurities from indoor air, from fatty substances in the food, and from many other sources.

The great blood purifying medicine especially prepared to do this work is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give to the blood purity, richness and vitality and these will bring health and vigor, strong nerves, a good appetite, refreshing sleep, and powers of endurance.

Cleanse your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a renovating preparation especially prepared to make pure blood, then you may enjoy the season of flowers and birds and out door pleasures, for you will be healthy, strong and well.

"I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it has worked wonders in my case. I am 74 years of age and have been afflicted with salt rheum on my hands for a great many years. I tried many things to cure them but failed. My hands would crack open and bleed profusely, and the pain was terrible to bear. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the flesh has healed and the skin is as smooth as any farmer's. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a reliable medicine and always speak in its favor." Lloyd B. Chase, Swansea, Massachusetts.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25 cents.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent New York Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "After the Battle."

TEXT: "And it came to pass on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his three sons fallen in Mount Gilboa."—I Samuel xxxi., 8.

Some of you were at South Mountain or Shiloh or Ball's Bluff or Gettysburg on Northern or Southern side, and I ask you if there is any sadder sight than a battlefield after the guns have stopped firing? I walked across the field of Antietam just after the conflict. The scene was so sickening I shall not describe it. Every valuable thing had been taken from the bodies of the dead, for there are always vultures hovering over and around about an army, and they pick up the watches, and the memorandum books, and the letters, and the daguerreotypes, and the hats, and the coats, applying them to their own uses. The dead make no resistance. So there are always camp followers going on and after an army, as when Scott went down into Mexico, as when Napoleon marched up toward Moscow, as when Von Moltke went to Sedan. There is a similar scene in my text.

Saul and his army had been horribly cut to pieces. Mount Gilboa was ghastly with the dead. On the morrow the stragglers came on to the field, and they lifted the latchet of the helmet from under the chin of the dead, they picked up the swords and bent them on their knee to test the temper of the metal, and they opened the wallets and counted the coin. Saul lay dead along the ground, eight or nine feet in length, and I suppose the cowardly Philistines, to show their bravery, leaped upon the trunk of his carcass and jeered at the fallen slain and whistled through the mouth of his helmet. Before night those cormorants had taken everything valuable from the field. "And it came to pass on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his three sons fallen in Mount Gilboa."

Before I get through to-day I will show you that the same process is going on all the world over, and every day, and that when men have fallen satan and the world, so far from pitying them or helping them, go to work remorselessly to take what little there is left, thus stripping the slain.

There are tens of thousands of young men every year coming from the country to our great cities. They come with brave hearts and grand expectations. The country lads sit down in the village grocery, with their feet on the iron rod around the redhot stove, in the evening, talking over the prospects of the young man who has gone off to the city. Two or three of them think that perhaps he may get along very well and succeed, but the most of them prophesy failure, for it is very hard to think that those whom we knew in boyhood will ever make any great success in the world.

But our young man has a fine position in a dry goods store. The month is over. He gets his wages. He is not accustomed to have so much money belonging to himself. He is a little excited and does not know exactly what to do with it, and he spends it in some places where he ought not. Soon there come up new companions and acquaintances from the barrooms and the saloons of the city. Soon that young man begins to waver in the battle of temptation, and soon his soul goes down. In a few months or few years he has fallen. He is morally dead. He is a mere corpse of what he once was. The harpies of sin snuff up the taint and come on the field. His garments gradually give out. He has pawned his watch. His health is failing him. His credit perishes. He is too poor to stay in the city, and he is too poor to pay his way home to the country. Down, down! Why do the low fellows of the city now stick to him so closely? Is it to help him back to a moral and spiritual life? Oh, no. I will tell you why they stay. They are Philistines stripping the slain.

Do not look where I point, but yonder stands a man who once had a beautiful home in this city. His house had elegant furniture, his children were beautifully clad, his name was synonymous with honor and usefulness, but evil habit knocked at his front door, knocked at his back door, knocked at his parlor door, knocked at his bedroom door. Where is the piano? Sold to pay the rent. Where is the hatrack? Sold to meet the butcher's bill. Where are the carpets? Sold to get bread. Where is the wardrobe? Sold to get rum. Where are the daughters? Working their fingers off in trying to keep the family together. Worse and worse until everything is gone. Who is that going up the front steps of that house? That is a creditor, hoping to find some chair or bed that has not been levied upon. Who are those two gentlemen now going up the front steps? The one is a constable; the other is the sheriff. Why do they go there? The unfortunate is morally dead, socially dead, financially dead. Why do they go there? I will tell you why the creditors and the constables and the sheriffs go there. They are, some on their own account and some on account of the law, stripping the slain.

An ex-member of Congress, one of the most eloquent men that ever stood in the House of Representatives, said in his last moments: "This is the end. I am dying—dying on a borrowed bed, covered by a borrowed sheet, in a house built by public charity. Bury me under that tree in the middle of the field, where I shall not be crowded, for I have been crowded all my life." Where were the jolly politicians and the dissipating comrades who had been with him, laughing at his jokes, applauding his eloquence and plunging him into sin? They have left. Why? His money is gone, his reputation is gone, his wit is gone, his clothes are gone—everything is gone. Why should they stay any longer? They have completed their work. They have stripped the slain.

There is another way, however, of doing the same work. Here is a man who, through his sin, is prostrate. He acknowledges that he has done wrong. Now is the time for you to go to that man and say, "Thousands of people have been as far astray as you are and got back." Now is the time for you to go to that man and tell him of the omnipotent grace of God, that is sufficient for any poor soul. Now is the time to go and tell how swearing John Bunyan, through the grace of God, afterward came to the Celestial City. Now is the time to go to that man and tell him how profligate Newton came, through conversion, to be a world renowned preacher of righteousness. Now is the time to tell that man that multitudes who have been pounded with all the flails of sin and dragged through all the sewers of pollution at last have risen to positive dominion of moral powers.

You do not tell him that, do you? No. You say to him, "Loan you money? No. You are down. You will have to go to the dogs. Lend you a dollar? I would not lend you five cents to keep you from the gallows. You are debauched! Get out of my sight, now! Down! You will have to stay down!" And thus those bruised and battered men are sometimes accosted by those who ought to lift them up. Thus the last vestige of hope is taken from them. Thus those who ought to go and lift and save them are guilty of stripping the slain.

The point I want to make is this: Sin is hard, cruel and merciless. Instead of helping a man up it helps him down, and when, like Saul and his comrades, you lie on the field, it will come and steal your sword and helmet and shield, leaving you to the jackal and the crow.

But the world and satan do not do their work with the outcast and abondoned. A respectable impenitent man comes to die. He is flat on his back. He could not get up if the house was on fire. Adroitest medical skill and gentle nursing have been a failure. He has come to his last hour. What does satan do for such a man? Why, he fetches up all the inapt, disagreeable and harrowing things in his life. He says: "Do you remember those chances you had for heaven and missed? Do you remember all those lapses in conduct? Do you remember all those opprobrious words and thoughts and actions? Don't remember them, eh? I'll make you remember them." And then he takes all the past and empties it on that deathbed, as the mailbags are emptied on the postoffice floor. The man is sick. He cannot get away from them.

Then the man says to satan: "You have deceived me. You told me that all would be well. You said there would be no trouble at the last. You told me if I did so and so you would do so and so. Now you corner me and hedge me up and submerge me in everything evil." "Ha, ha!" says satan. "I was only fooling you. It is mirth for me to see you suffer. I have been for thirty years plotting to get you just where you are. It is hard for you now; it will be worse for you after awhile. It pleases me. Lie still, sir. Don't flinch or shudder. Come, now, I will tear off from you the last rag of expectation. I will rend away from your soul the last hope. I will leave you bare for the beating of the storm. It is my business to strip the slain."

You are hastening on toward the consummation of all that is sad. To-day you stop and think, but it is only for a moment, and then you will tramp on, and at the close of this service you will go out, and the question will be, "How did you like the sermon?" And one man will say, "I liked it very well," and another man will say, "I didn't like it at all," but neither of the answers will touch the tremendous fact that if impenitent you are going at thirty knots an hour toward shipwreck. Yea, you are in a battle where you will fall, and while your surviving relatives will take your remaining estate and the cemetery will take your body the messengers of darkness will take your soul and come and go about you, stripping the slain.

Many are crying out, "I admit I am slain; I admit it." On what battlefield, my brothers? By what weapon? "Poluted imagination," says one man; "Intoxicating liquor," says another man; "My own hard heart," says another man. Do you realize this? Then I come to tell you that the omnipotent Christ is ready to walk across this battlefield and revive and resuscitate and resurrect your dead soul. Let Him take your hand and rub away the numbness, your head and bathe off the aching, your heart and stop its wild throb. He brought Lazarus to life, He brought Jairus's daughter to life, He brought the young man of Nain to life, and these are three proofs anyhow that He can bring you to life.

When the Philistines came down on the field, they stepped between the corpses, and they rolled over the dead, and they took away everything that was valuable. And so it was with the people that followed after the armies at Chancellorsville and at Pittsburg Landing and at Stone River and at Atlanta, stripping the slain, but the Northern and Southern women—God bless them!—came on the field with basins and pads and towels and lint and cordials and Christian encouragement, and the poor fellows that lay there lifted up their arms and said, "Oh, how good that does feel since you dressed it!" And others looked up and said, "Oh, how you make me think of my mother!" And others said, "Tell the folks at home I died thinking about them." And another looked up and said, "Miss, won't you sing me a verse of 'Home, Sweet Home,' before I die?" And then the tattoo was sounded, and the hats were off, and the service was read, "I am the resurrection and the life." And in honor of the departed the muskets were loaded and the command given, "Present—fire!" And there was a shingle set up at the head of the grave, with the epitaph of "Lieutenant —— in the Fourteenth Massachusetts regulars," or "Captain —— in the Fifteenth regiment of South Carolina volunteers." And so now, across this great field of moral and spiritual battle, the angels of God come walking among the slain, and there was voices of comfort and voices of hope and voices of resurrection and voices of heaven.

One night I saw a tragedy on the corner of Broadway and Houston street. A young man, evidently doubting as to which direction he had better take, his hat lifted high enough so that you could see he had an intelligent forehead, stout chest; he had a robust development. Splendid young man. Cultured young man. Honored young man. Why did he stop there while so many were going up and down? The fact is that every man has a good angel and a bad angel contending for the mastery of his spirit, and there were a good angel and a bad angel struggling with that young man's soul at the corner of Broadway and Houston street, "Come with me," said the good angel; "I will take you home; I will spread my wings over your pillow; I will lovingly escort you all through life under supernatural protection; I will bless every cup you drink out of, every couch you rest on, every doorway you enter; I will consecrate your tears when you weep, your sweat when you toil, and at the last I will hand over your grave into the hand of the bright angel of a Christian resurrection. In answer to your father's petition and your mother's prayer I have been sent of the Lord out of heaven to be your guardian spirit. Come with me," said the good angel in a voice of unearthly symphony. It was music like that which drops from a lute of heaven when a seraph breathes on it. "No, no," said the bad angel; "come with me; I have something better to offer. The wines I pour are from chalices of bewitching carousal; the dance I lead is over floor tessellated with unrestrained indulgences; there is no God to frown on the temples of sin where I worship. The skies are Italian The paths I tread are through meadows, daisied and primrosed. Come with me."

The young man hesitated at a time when hesitation was ruin, and the bad angel smote the good angel until it departed, spreading wings through the starlight upward and away until a door flashed open in the sky and forever the wings vanished. That was the turning point in that young man's history, for, the good angel flown, he hesitated no longer, but started on a pathway which is beautiful at the opening, but blasted at last. The bad angel, leading the way, opened gate after gate, and at each gate the road became rougher and the sky more lurid, and, what was peculiar, as the gate slammed shut it came to with a jar that indicated that it would never open.

Passed each portal there was a grinding of locks and a shoving of bolts, and the scenery on either side of the road changed from gardens to deserts, and the June air became a cutting December blast, and the bright wings of the bad angel turned to sackcloth, and the eyes of light became hollow with hopeless grief, and the fountains, that at the start had tossed with wine, poured forth bubbling tears and foaming blood, and on the right side of the road there was a serpent, and the man said to the bad angel, "What is that serpent?" and the answer was, "That is the serpent of stinging remorse." On the left side the road there was a lion, and the man asked the bad angel, "What is that lion?" and the answer was, "That is the lion of all devouring despair." A vulture flew through the sky, and the man asked the bad angel, "What is that vulture?" and the answer was, "That is the vulture waiting for the carcasses of the slain."

And then the man began to try to pull off him the folds of something that had wound him round and round, and he said to the bad angel, "What is it that twists me in this awful convulsion?" and the answer was, "That is the worm that never dies." And then the man said to the bad angel: "What does all this mean? I trusted in what you said at the corner of Broadway and Houston street; I trusted it all, and why have you thus deceived me?" Then the last deception fell off the charmer, and it said: "I was sent forth from the pit to destroy your soul. I watched my chance for many a long year. When you hesitated that night on Broadway, I gained my triumph. Now you are here. Ha, ha! You are here. Come, let us fill these two chalices of fire and drink together to darkness and woe and death. Hail, hail!" Oh, young man! will the good angel sent forth by Christ or the bad angel sent forth by sin get the victory over your soul? Their wings are interlocked this moment above you, contending for your destiny, as above the Apennines eagle and condor fight mid-sky. This hour may decide your destiny.

The visit of the 103 farmers from the far Northwest to North Carolina has proved to be full of results, as over fifty have bought farms, while twenty-seven bought town lots.

WOMEN AND CRIME.

Few of the Fair Sex Among New York's Prisoners.

In the official reports made by the Police Department a separate record is kept of the felonies. These form a relatively small percentage when compared with the total number of arrests, and a peculiar thing about them is that very few women are among the prisoners. According to the official report of the last quarter, of 1,681 arrests in New York for felonies only 92 were women, while 1,589 were men.

Of the ninety-two women, fifty—more than half—were charged with crime of larceny; fourteen were charged with an offense which is made a felony by statute, attempted suicide; eight were charged with felonious assault, usually against another woman; three with burglary, one with bigamy, one with perjury, and one with forgery, rare among women.

In the total of arrests thirty-six different crimes are represented, and in the case of twenty-two of these there were male offenders only. At the head of the list was the odious crime of arson, and lower down were blackmail, bribery, counterfeiting, extortion, passing counterfeit money, robbery and embezzlement. In respect to the last charge it has became a fact so well known as to be universally admitted that with the increasing number of girls and women employed in stores, shops, offices and public departments in New York there has been no corresponding increase in the number of financial breaches of trust. Embezzlements by women are so rare as to be practically unknown, and the standard of honesty has been greatly raised by their employment in offices and business houses generally.

There are some things about the felony record of the police department which do not appear upon the surface. Thus the number of arrests and prosecutions for bigamy are four times more numerous among men than among women. If noveliste are to be believed, duplicity and deceit are much oftener characteristic of women than of men. Yet for the statutory legal crime of false pretenses there were no arrests among women in the last quarter, and it is fondly to be hoped that there was no occasion for any.

The homicide record of the last quarter was not so large as usual. It included thirty-four male and four female prisoners. There were no arrests for murder, and it is very rare in New York that a woman is charged with that offense, in its highest grade, though the victims of premeditated murderous assaults are in the great majority of cases women, not men.

Last English Decapitation.

The last occasion of decapitation for high treason in England was, I fancy, that of Thistlewood and his four companions for the Cato street conspiracy. I take the following from Thornbury's "Old Stories Retold":

"Exactly a quarter of an hour after the last man was hung the order was given to cut the bodies down. The heads were then haggled off with brutal clumsiness with a surgeon's knife. The mob expressed loudly their horror and disgust, more especially when the turnkey who exhibited the heads dropped that of Brunt. 'Hallo, butter fingers!' shouted a rough voice from the rolling crowd below. The day had gone by for such useless brutality." This horrible scene was enacted on May 1, 1820.

The American Eagle.

The probabilities are that in the near future the officers of the United States Army will take on another designation of rank in the shape of metallic eagles, to be worn on the front of their hats. The question is under advisement among the head officials of the War Department, and it is understood that the project is very favorably regarded by many of them. Some of the army officers are urging it on the ground that in European countries the officers wear on their hats the colors of their sovereigns. They hold that it is a plain and unmistakable evidence of nationality, as well as of rank and military service, and that as the eagle is the national American emblem it can be adopted to the benefit of the service.

Composer and Organ Grinder.

Mascagni, the Italian composer, recently had an experience with an organ grinder who was playing the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" under his window at so rapid a pace that the writer of the music was driven frantic. Rushing into the street, Mascagni seized the handle of the instrument and turned it at the proper tempo, explaining to the astonished grinder that he was the famous composer and ought know how to render his own work. The next morning the organ grinder appeared with a huge placard on his back inscribed: "Pupil of the celebrated Mascagni."

Her Explanation.

That was a delightfully ingenuous and budlike remark that a certain young girl made at a reception the other evening.

"You say you don't know who any of those young men are," some one said to her; "but I notice they seem to know who you are."

"Oh" said she, "that's easy enough to understand—there aren't so many of me to know as there are of them!"

Queen Victoria's Wit.

There are some interesting stories of Queen Victoria's young days in the February number of the Windsor Magazine. When but a mere child (says Mr. Alfred T. Story, in an article on "The Queen's Tutors") her majesty used to delight George IV. by her quick wit.

One day when staying at the royal lodge the king entered the drawing room leading his little niece by the hand. The band was stationed as usual in the adjoining conservatory. "Now, Victoria," said his majesty, "the band is in the next room and shall play any tune you please; what shall it be?" "Oh, uncle," replied the princess with great readiness, "I should like 'God Save the King' better than anything else."

A similar instance of childish quickness is related in regard to the queen's early studies in music.

Being one day required to practice at the pianoforte, she objected, desiring to know why it was necessary to spend so much time in the drudgery of running up and down scales. She was told that there was no royal road to music, and that she must practice like other children. The little autocrat did not agree with this, and quietly locked the piano and put the key in her pocket, saying: "There, you see! There is no must in the matter." Having made her point, however, she was soon prevailed upon to reopen the instrument, and so proceed with her lesson.

THE SECOND LIFE.

PURGATORY AND PARADISE COMPARED BY A MAN WHO HAS SEEN BOTH.

A Miracle Worked in the Rural Recesses of Borodino Creates a Sensation.

(From the Evening News, Syracuse, N. Y.)

Albert Applebee was a very sick man. He had been ailing for months and had been compelled to remain home, unable to attend to his business. His friends stood or sat about the few small stores in the village of Borodino and discussed his sad condition. Applebee was a carpenter, and a good one too, but since his strange malady overtook him he had not shown any dispotion to do any work. Life had lost its charms for him, he became a misanthrope and lost in everything. His friends advised him and the local doctors tried their skill on him but it was of no avail. Although they no doubt diagnosed his case correctly, he grew worse despite their efforts.

But he recovered and it has made such a stir in the small town that a *News* reporter was sent out to Borodino to investigate. He drove over and found Mr. Applebee hard at work on the roof of a house he was building.

"Well, it was just this way," began the carpenter, who is a good-looking man of about fifty summers. "In the fall of 1890 I had a siege of grip. It was a pretty rough time for me as I was very sick and I never expected to go out again except feet first in a coffin. But I recovered after a long sickness but was left with an ailment which was quite as dangerous and infinitely more painful. I had scrofula in my head for two years and a half or over and there was a sickening discharge from my right ear. I took about every medicine known to the medical fraternity but could get no benefit.

"I was also troubled with a severe pain in the stomach and indigestion, which made me feel that life was not worth living. Last fall I began taking a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which were recommended by a friend whose wife had read of them in some of the country papers. But I gave it a trial and was surprised to find that it benefited me. I tried more and persevered and at last, thank God, I was cured. My ear has discontinued discharging and for the past three months I have been perfectly well. I make these statements merely because I think the world should be acquainted with this remarkable remedy."

Several of Mr. Applebee's neighbors were seen by the reporter and they in turn expressed their confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after seeing the wonderful change they had wrought on him. One said the cure was simply wonderful as the man was a total wreck.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contains all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Tracing up a man's ancestors is nothing compared with tracing the neighbor who last borrowed the rake last summer.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Many a man sets up for a public benefactor who never thinks it worth while to give his wife a word of encouragement.

A Bright Eye

is the sign of good health and an alert mind. Strange that it should almost always depend on the state of the digestion, but it does. A Ripans Tabule taken after meals gives the little artificial help most grown people need.

The man who said "it takes a thief to catch a thief" knew what he was talking about.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Love needs no definition. Men and women loved long before there were dictionaries.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 381, and one will be sent you free.

The mote that is in every human eye may be reduced by care and prayer.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

A gentleman's clothes don't always fit him, but they are always paid for.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

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You can never get rid of a difficulty by running away from it.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

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Accidental Humor.

I heard the other day an amusing tale of a certain well-known English nobleman, who had imported two emus with the hope of breeding from them, and on leaving his estate for town left also strict injunctions that the greatest care should be taken of the lady emu, if she produced the desired egg or eggs. The egg arrived in due course, but, as artists have found before now, the lady declined to "sit." The steward, however, was an ingenious man, and thought of a substitute, but his powers of composition were by no means on a par with his inventiveness, and he announced the interesting event to his master in the following terms:

"The emu has laid an egg, but we were in a great difficulty, as she would not sit on it. I did what I thought was best, and in your lordship's absence I have placed the egg under the biggest goose on the estate."—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Dog in Law.

Dogs have not the same property value here that they have in England and this is so notwithstanding the fact that dogs are property here and they are not property in England. This seeming paradox may be explained from the fact that according to the old English laws felony was punishable by death. If dogs had been property then, to steal a dog would have been a felony, punishable by death. It was not considered right that a man should die for a dog, and therefore dogs were held by the courts not to be property. There are foolish dog laws in nearly every city and town in the United States based on the presumption that dogs are not property, but such laws would not stand investigation and the interpretation of the higher courts. A dog catcher who seizes dogs and puts them to death is acting without warrant of law, whatever the local ordinance, for property cannot be taken from a citizen without giving him an opportunity to be heard in a court of law and before a jury. The owners of fine dogs are usually so careful of them that the dog catchers and pound keepers have small chance to capture them.

"Why do you oppose Mr. Dinsmore's attentions to Susie?" said Mrs. Cawker to her husband. "Because I am extremely anxious for her to marry him," was the reply.—Harlem Life.

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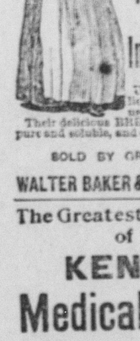

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A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Tennyson at Home.

Tennyson was never "at home" except to such cherished friends as his neighbor, the late Prof. Tyndall. Access to his study was consequently denied to nearly all callers, and even the presence of those who obtained the privilege of entre there was sometimes irksome to the poet, whose part in the conversation usually consisted of monosyllables, as I remember to have once happened during my stay, but he could be very gracious to callers when in the mood. On the other hand, Sir Edwin Arnold, in his "Reminiscences" of the poet, says: "Albeit you saw 'Private Road' painted on the first rod of his domain, and 'Private Grounds' inscribed upon the first boundary of his fence, he did not like country people to pass him on the road without recognizing him."—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Consumption kills more people than rifle balls. It is more deadly than any of the much dreaded epidemics. It is a stealthy, gradual, slow disease. It penetrates the whole body. It is in every drop of blood. It seems to work only at the lungs, but the terrible drain and waste go on all over the body. To cure consumption, work on the blood, make it pure, rich and wholesome, build up the wasting tissues, put the body into condition for a fight with the dread disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery fights in the right way. It will cure 98 per cent. of all cases if taken during the early stages of the disease. Its first action is to put the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys into good working order. That makes digestion good and assimilation quick and thorough. It makes sound, healthy flesh. That is half the battle. That makes the "Discovery" good for those who have not consumption, but who are lighter and less robust than they ought to be.

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They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

CONFIDENCES.

Yes, Jennie, I have noticed it.
I would not speak of it at all
Were it not for the fact
That I know a remedy.

I had the same experience.
Every now and then,
And always at a time
Most inopportune,
One of those little pimple-like blotches
Would appear on my face
And annoy me
Beyond expression.

I haven't had one for six months now.
I have a talisman
That protects me.
I get it at the drug store.

You have seen the advertisement—
I am pretty sure.

Ripans Tabules

Is the name—three dozen in a box!
Swallow one after dinner,
Or just before bed time,
About once a week and
You will be annoyed no more.
But more beautiful! If you
Would believe that possible.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

unsurpassed for milk, butter, beef and beauty. FOR SALE by J. W. MORRIS, Hagerstown, Md.

BNU 18

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Scott's Emulsion

is not a secret remedy. It is simply the purest Norway Cod-liver Oil, the finest Hypophosphites, and chemically pure Glycerine, all combined into a perfect Emulsion so that it will never change or lose its integrity. This is the secret of Scott's Emulsion's great success. It is a most happy combination of flesh-giving, strengthening and healing agents, their perfect union giving them remarkable value in all

WASTING DISEASES.

Hence its great value in Consumption, wherein it arrests the wasting by supplying the most concentrated nourishment, and in Anæmia and Scrofula it enriches and vitalizes the blood. In fact, in every phase of wasting it is most effective. Your doctor will confirm all we say about it. *Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!*

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 2.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Easily the largest and best store in town, and the only

MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

BEST IN DRESS GOODS.—The famous "Botany" Fabrics and "Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods set the pace for this Department, and U will find them nowhere else in Bellefonte.

BEST IN LININGS.—Our New York correspondent says, "We will make the Racket Lining Department A 1."

BEST IN SILKS.—Exclusive styles, direct from manufacturer.

BEST IN HOSIERY.—Hermsdrof Dye only in fine Nos.

BEST IN EVERYTHING that makes a store interesting.

KOM AND C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

WHITE GOODS

—AT—

....MEYERS....

You will need some of the following:

INDIAN LINEN, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25c.
PERSIAN LAWN, 25, 35c.
EGYPTIAN LAWN, 22, 25c.
VICTORIA LAWN, 20c up.
NAINSOOK, 15, 20, 25c.
WHITE DIMITY, 13c up.
WHITE BARRED MULLIN, 8c up.

We have the Fine Embroideries to go with the above. Also a

BEAUTIFUL LOT QF LACES.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Frank Bradford left last week for a visit among friends at Williamsport.

—Mrs. Maggie Allison, of Howard, is visiting among her many friends in this place.

—Prof. Gramley, County Superintendent, with his wife, were the guests of Simon Harper last Thursday.

—Our old friend, farmer John Shaffer, of Madisonburg, gave us a call, and reports all looking promising for good crops.

—Simon Harper is attending court at Bellefonte this week, being interested in a case as executor of the estate of David Sparr, dec'd, of Boalsburg.

—Mrs. Rev. Curren, of Bloomsburg, Pa., spent several days last week with her aged mother, Mrs. Willow, who has been seriously ill with heart trouble.

—Mrs. Joshua Potter departed Tuesday morning for McElhattan, Clinton county, to attend the funeral of her cousin, Mr. James Montgomery, who died of pneumonia. Interment will be made Wednesday at Jersey Shore.

—Mr. Israel Long, of Zion, was in Centre Hall last Friday, and in calling upon his old friends included among them the REPORTER. Mr. Long is numbered among the REPORTER'S oldest subscribers, having subscribed for the paper first during the civil war, and has taken it constantly since.

See the New Goods.

I will have a full stock of Millinery Goods on hand by Saturday next, such as Hats, Bonnets, Children's Caps, and the latest novelties of Trimmings, and large display of City trimmed hats and bonnets to select from. All are invited to call and see the new goods. MRS. MYRA C. ISHLER.
Tusseyville.

—You can save $5 on every $10 purchase you make at our store. We have received a big stock of spring goods, and they are exceptionally cheap.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co,

QUIETLY WEDDED.

W. E. Detwiler and Miss Sarah McClellan Married at Sunbury.

In the City hotel parlor at Sunbury, last Thursday afternoon, Mr. W. E. Detwiler and Miss Sarah McClellan were quietly married by Rev. Samuel G. Shannon, of Philadelphia.

Both bride and groom are from Tusseyville, and the wedding was a quiet one, the only witness being Dr. F. E. Drumheller, the proprietor of the hotel, who acted as best man.

The bride is a daughter of the late Joseph R. McClellan, deceased, one of Potter township's successful and prominent farmers.

The groom is a son of Jacob Detwiler, of Potter township, and is a young man commanding the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances. He is about to embark in the grocery business at Reedsville, Mifflin county, where the newly wedded couple will make their future home.

On Friday evening the bride and groom were tendered a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. McClellan, at Tusseyville, where an enjoyable time was had.

Stabbing Affray at Millheim.

Monday afternoon, two of Millheim's citizens, Cabe King, and clothing dealer Abe Kessler, engaged in a quarrel which finally terminated in blows. King was getting the worst of the fracas, and pulled out his pocket knife and proceeded to carve up Kessler's right thigh, making a cut several inches long and very deep, narrowly escaping the main artery. The stabbing ended the row. Several stitches were required to sew up the wound. King was arrested by constable Mensch, and was allowed to go alone into the dining room of Musser's hotel for supper. Taking advantage of this negligence of the constable, King made a break through the rear of the hotel and escaped to the mountain. He has not yet been apprehended.

Changes at State College.

Professor A. J. Waters has resigned as professor of agriculture to accept the directorship of the Missouri Experiment Station, located at Columbia, Mo. Professor E. E. Sparks has been granted a year's leave of absence, which he will spend at Johns Hopkins and the University of Chicago. M. J. Thompson, assistant in mathematics, has resigned to engage in the practice of law. Louis Mattern has resigned as assistant in English to accept a position as chemist in the Experiment Station of Pennsylvania.

Important Case Settled.

At last the Armor will case is settled and the estate will be divided among the children. Last week Judge Love refused the motion for a new trial of the case, and that likely puts an end to litigation. This case was before the supreme court last year. Mr. Monroe Armor and his sister, Mrs. Amanda Miller, become the administrators and will settle up the affairs.

Chased by a Catamount.

As G. L. Sanderson, ex-president of a Williamsport bank, and his wife were driving near Jersey Shore, a few nights ago, a catamount leaped from a tree to attack them. The wild beast struck the carriage top and frightened the horse, which started on a gallop. The catamount kept in close pursuit for a long distance, but finally sprang into the woods and disappeared.

To Close With an Entertainment.

The public schools in the borough will close in a couple of weeks, having then completed their eight months' term. The scholars will render an entertainment on the evening of the close, and for a week or more past have been rehearsing in the school building under the instruction of Prof. Wolf.

New Shop.

A new building has been erected on Church street, opposite the Reformed church, which will be occupied by George Rowe, the blacksmith. Geo. will do all kinds of work, along with horse shoeing.

Plenty of Tramps.

Yesterday the town was overrun with tramps of all types and species. They made a house to house canvas soliciting any and everything to be had except work.

THE RAINFALL,

as registered by the Reporter's guage.

April 12, night,	5-8 in.
April 22,	1-16 in.
April 27,	1-8 in.
April 30,	1-4 in.

Total rainfall for April 1.1-16 inches.

Rough on the Old Guard.

Divorces are on the increase in Lancaster county, 25 applicants having appeared at court in a week. Buwa, was der Shinner is letz dot drunne?

16 Children Baptised.

The Lock Haven Democrat says sixteen children were baptised in the Reformed church of that town on Sunday morning of last week.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Forecasts of Storms, Temperature and Rainfall Ventured by Foster.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 26th to May 2, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about May 3, west of Rockies country by the close of the 4th, the great central valleys from the 5th to the 7th and the eastern states about the 8th. This disturbance will average about the normal in force and will be much like the storm that crossed the continent from April 5 to 10. Heavy rains will occur only in small localities and drought will generally prevail during the passing of the storm.

The second storm wave of May will reach the Pacific coast about the 9th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 10th, the great central valleys from the 11th to the 13th and the eastern states about the 14th. Rainfall from this storm will be light, but better distributed than from the preceding disturbance.

Rainfall of May will be much heavier in the southern states, east of 95th meridian, than in the northern states.

The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about May 3 and 9, the great central valleys 5th and 11th, and the eastern states 7th and 13th. The cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about May 6 and 12, great central valleys 8th and 11th, and the eastern states 10th and 16th.

It is desirable that forecasts should be made locally as far as possible, and I am gradually bringing my general forecasts of temperature and rainfall to smaller districts. For a time I will use in these bulletins nine districts to cover the United States, but hope soon to increase the number.

Brilliant auroras in May will probably be observed near the 4th, 19th, and 31st, and the severest storms about the same dates. Heaviest rains will occur from 15th to 25th, principally in the south-eastern states. Frost in northern states about 6th to 9th and 17th to 19th.

Who is Bothering the Governor?

Evidently some denizen of this county is frequently at the state capital and among others, pesters Governor Hastings. Recently the governor's private secretary, Mr. Beitler, entered the governor's private room making the announcement that "Mr. ——, of Centre county, was waiting to see the Governor." At this Gov. Hastings, with an air of annoyance, replied, "Oh pshaw, what does that fellow want again?"

Some fellow must be having a crank idea that he, and not the Governor, is running this state.

Another Peach Orchard.

In last week's "Reporter" we noted the fact of a peach orchard of 3000 trees planted about four years ago north of Aaronsburg. We have another, on a smaller scale, that is now being planted. Mr. D. J. Meyer, living opposite our office, a few days ago received a shipment of 400 peach trees which are being planted as a starter for a large peach orchard on his farm south of Linden Hall. We trust it will turn out a success.

Death of a Minister.

Rev. W. L. Heisler, a well-known retired Lutheran minister, and who at one time served as pastor at Salona, Jersey Shore and Mifflinburg, died in Philadelphia Thursday of pneumonia, aged about 70 years. Six sons survive the deceased. His remains were taken to Mifflinburg and interred beside those of his wife who died sixteen years ago.

John Powers.

John Powers, one of Bellefont's esteemed citizens, died last Tuesday morning. He was elected chief burgess a few years ago and served very creditably. He was of a kind and genial disposition, and never sought to wrong any one. He was the head of the well-known Powers' shoe-store in that town. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter to mourn his loss.

Goes to Turbotville.

Rev. G. W. Fortney, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., did not accept the call to be pastor of the Sinking Valley charge, but has decided to go to Turbotville, Northumberland county. Rev. Fortney, years ago was principal of the Centre Hall schools and was graduated at Gettysburg.

Rain Stops Mountain Fires.

Last week the mountains in many sections of this valley were on fire, the smoke of which dimmed the sky. The rain on Saturday forenoon, however, put out these fires.

Aaron Leitzel.

Aaron Leitzel, an old and respected citizen of Rebersburg, died on Monday after a prolonged illnes. His age was about 75 years. Funeral to-day.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

County Clippings Condensed.

Anna M'Knight, a maiden sister of Robert M'Knight, died on 22 ult., aged 85 years.

Policeman Montgomery has notified Bellefonte boys to quit playing base ball in that boro.

Wednesday morning of last week Samuel Lucas died at Coleville, from a paralytic stroke. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Capt. S. H. Williams, of Bellefonte, has taken charge of the University Inn at State College.

Judge Love will have an office on 2d floor of Crider's exchange.

Trout fishing in no part of our county is up to a brag.

Samuel E. Campbell, of Lemont, has been granted an original pension.

James B. Strohm has been promoted to commissary sergeant of N. G. regiment.

Col. Amos Mullen, of Bellefonte, is an applicant for deputy factory inspector.

Esq. Reifsnyder, of Millheim, we are pleased to learn, keeps improving in health.

Dr. Chas. W. Rhone, left Bellefonte last week, for San Diego, Cal., where he will locate.

Walker township asks for bids for a new school house to be erected at Hecla. Bids received to May 10.

A Nice Time.

Landlord Bartges treated the young people of this vicinity to an elegant supper and a dance at his hotel last Friday evening. Many were present and a royally good time was had.

—Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

Your Shoe Bill

Is a big item of your expense. You can

Reduce It

By trading with us. From baby to grandpa can find suitable

Footwear

Here. We have all sizes, all styles, all prices —for all people. A very

Special Thing

Is our Ladies' Button and Lace.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

BELLEFONTE.

MONEY ROOM....
....MONEY ROOM

The Dollar of Our Fore-Fathers Has become the Dime of Today.

We have many wonderful bargains—for example a $2 Cravenette 60 in. wide, now $1.25. Five yds. ample to make a dress. Grandest Cape material made. Perfectly waterproof.

52 in. Dress Cloth for Capes and Dresses. Was last season's 75c quality, now 48c. 2 yds. plenty for a cape, 96c, and 5 yds. for a dress, $2.40. Always holds its color.

Table Oil Cloth, 12 1-2 and 15c.
Buttermilk Soap, 7c.
Lancaster Ginghams, 5c.

GARMANS.

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

SHERIFF SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1895.

at 10.30 o'clock a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Miles, county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the great road leading through Miles township, thence in said road north 70½ degrees, east 40 2-10 rods to a point in said road, thence along lands of U. S. Shaffer north 20½ degrees west 141 rods to a stone, thence along same south 69½ degrees west 10 rods to a stone, thence by same north 28½ degrees west 71 rods to a post, thence same north 62 degrees east 10 rods to a post, thence same north 28½ west 120 rods to a stone corner, thence along lands formerly owned by Edward Houtz south 72½ degrees west 66 2-10 rods to a stone corner, thence along lands of John Shaffer south 25¾ degrees east 66 rods to a stone corner, thence along same north 64 degrees east 28 8-10 rods to a stone corner, thence same south 28½ degrees east 267 rods to the place of beginning, containing 83 acres and 114 perches more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, summer house, bank barn and all necessary outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Hazel.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN P. CONDO,
Bellefonte, May 1, 1895. Sheriff.

THE GLOBE.

The Old Stand of S. & A. Loeb.

Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to All Competitors.

We are building up our Business.

We are leaping into greater prominence every day.

Buying in large quantities for spot cash, brings the lowest kind of prices, and when you come to see us you save on everything you buy.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE NO COMPETITION EITHER IN STOCK OR PRICES.

We know times are hard—so is a cake of ice—but you can melt it. If you want to see hard times softened, come and see our New Goods, and you will be surprised to see how far a ten dollar bill goes at our store.

We are selling this week an All Silk 26-inch Sun Umbrella with Natural Wood Handle, all one price, for 98 cents. Other stores want $1.50 for them.

In Muslin Underwear we are giving some special drives. Corset Covers, 19 cents, worth 35 cents. Muslin Skirts made with 4 tucks and 5 inch Embroidery Ruffle, 69 cents. The material will cost you more money than we will sell the skirt for. The work cannot be beat, neither can the material.

Night Gowns, trimmed in lace and embroidery, high puffed sleeves at 98 cents. They are cheap at $1.25.

A new lot of Striped Silks for Waists. Good values and handsome styles.

Special bargain in Black Sublime Silk, 50 inches wide, five yards make a full dress, other houses won't sell it under $1.25 a yard. WE SELL IT AT 75 CENTS.

Black Crepons, at 74 cents, worth $1.00
Black Crepons, at $1.20, worth $1.75.

A new lot of 46 inch Serge, all wool and all colors, this week only, at 48 cents. The real value is 75 cents. Half Wool Henriettas, 40 different colors, 16 cents. To see them is to buy them.

WASH GOODS, WHITE GOODS.

White Goods in checks ane stripes, worth 8 cents, our price, 5 cents.

Beautiful line of Lace and Satin Stripes and Plaid, all white, worth 20 cents, our price, 12 1-2 cents.

Irish Lawns, sold everywhere at 12 1-2 and 15 cents, our price, 10 cents. 20 different styles.

Plain Colored Crepons, 10 cents, in evening and delicate shades.

Millinery Dept.

All Hats Trimmed Free.
No Charge for Trimming.

Our success in this department is phenomenal.

Nine hands at work all day long, and still we are compelled to disappoint people every day.

We receive new shapes daily. Every express brings us the new novelties as fast as they are shown in the Eastern cities. The work we are turning oat is simply perfection, and is beyond criticism.

Business Building Prices Rule at the Globe.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.